

BY J. L. BROWN

COLMA, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1911.

VOL. 2. NO. 48.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES
OF HAPPENINGS IN
NORTHEAST TOWNSWhat Your Neighbors Have
Been Doing During the
Past Week.Interesting Events in This Part of
San Mateo County Reviewed
in Terse Paragraphs.Sept. 7, 1909, bonds were voted for
Colma Lighting District.542 DAYS
And no lights yet.Mrs. W. Mountain is visiting at W.
J. Whites this week.The S. P. is re-covering the station
at Woodlawn cemetery.For Sale Cheap—Four covered wag-
on and horse. Inquire of A. Boni.Miss Ada Turner has resumed her
position in the bakery at Ocean View.John Carnes went to Siskiyou Co.,
last week where he has a job of carpentering.G. D. Lighthall of Alameda spent
Sunday visiting his sister, Mrs. Thos.
Hurd.A word to the wise is sufficient, but
a whole volume wouldn't convince the
otherwise.For Rent Cheap—Five-room cottage.
Apply at White's barber shop, opposite
Record office.The Review says that a movement is
on foot to secure electric lights at
Halfmoon Bay.Mr. Ottoboni is erecting a greenhouse
next to his home that will take over a
car load of glass.Two inches of snow fell on Mount
Tamalpais Monday and reached down as
far as West Point.Mrs. S. Waggoner of Mendocino Co.,
spent a few days this week visiting at
Mrs. J. H. Dohrman's.The Royal Neighbors meet next Mon-
day evening in Ryan's hall three candi-
dates to be taken in.S. H. Pearly who on Winter street,
returned from Roseville where he has
been employed for some time.Add a large onion to a pot of cooking
cabbage. It will take away the gas and
all ill effects of the cabbage.Mrs. F. Brush, Vista Grand, who re-
cently had the misfortune of breaking
her arm has sufficiently recovered so
that she has resumed her position in the
city.For Sale—Hatching Eggs, Reds and
Minors, \$1 a setting. Leghorns, 75c
Call at Hillcrest Poultry Yard, No. 207
Hillcrest Drive.T. J. Reece and Mr. Clingington have
transferred their membership in the San
Francisco Carpenters Union to Vista
Grand Union, No. 1913.Mrs. Frances Ricketson and Daniel F.
McDevitt of San Francisco, visited the
Record home Sunday and joined the
Lake Merced picnic party.C. N. Robb, the collector for South
San Francisco Light & Power Co., has
moved into Dr. Rowland's cottage, 117
Peoria street, Crocker Tract.Mrs. W. J. White, who attended the
Grande Lodge of Royal Neighbors at
Santa Rosa this week, as a delegate
from Vista Grand, returned yesterday.Women may possibly not know enough
to vote, though we don't admit it; but
she certainly knows enough not to sell
that vote to the first briber who may
happen along.Feb. 19, Deputy Sheriff Anton Quilla
of San Mateo county died in the Red
Cross hospital from injuries received
when he jumped off a moving train at
South San Francisco.Snowball Party—Colma Hall, March
4, by Crocker Tract Improvement
Club. Music by Baekstedt. Tickets 25
cents. Children under 15, when ac-
companied by parents, free.The Sunday school contest in Vista
Grande church continues next Sunday.
Prize to winning class. Conditions:
First, new scholars (60 points); sec-
ond, per cent of scholars who repeat
Golden Texts (30 points); third,
amount of collection (10 points). No
nationality is excluded. The German,
Scandinavian, Jew, Irish, Italian or
other foreigners are cordially invited
as the American.

HURRAH FOR INCORPORATION!

A MASS-MEETING
AT
The Grandview TheatreDr. Bush, who for nearly a year had
his dental parlors in Knowles' build-
ing, is now located at Clement street
and Fourth avenue, San Francisco,
where he has a nice place and doing
well.Poultry for Sale.—100 large pullets,
white and black Leghorns, black Mr-
neka, white Rocks; also Pecan and
Muscovia ducks for sale at a reason-
able price. Apply H. Strum, 530 Mis-
sion Road.The San Mateo Fire Department, at
its meeting on the 13th inst., decided
to take immediate steps to hold a cele-
bration in honor of the greatest of all
national holidays, Fourth of July—
Labor Index.It is stated that the Tanforan Hotel
has been the scene of several cock fights
and that politicians and gamblers of the
north end are patrons of the illegal
sport and do some heavy plunging on
results.—Burlingame Advance.Sunday was an experience for San
Francisco seldom seen in any climate.
There was beautiful sunshine, making
a warm balmy forenoon, followed by
thunder, lightning, hail, snow and rain—
the first snow storm in eight years.From the number of prominent citi-
zens who modestly admit, each for him-
self, that they got us the fair, it is
probable that there will be, at least a
sufficiency of candidates for the direc-
tor generalship.—Palo Alto Times.Chas. P. Lambert, the monumental
worker, is an expert at his profession
and makes a specialty of letter-cutting
on monuments in cemeteries—gilded
if desired. Shop and residence near
Mt. Olivet and the Italian cemeteries.*Supervisor Joseph M. Francis is doing
some good work on the county road
in this section by filling in the washes
with crushed rock. Mr. Francis is to be
commended on the condition of the
roads in his district.—Moss Beach
Comet.A. Boni & Co. have installed a large
plant for turning out patent chimneys
and all kinds of tin work. The prices
for chimneys are: Casing, 65 cents
a length; terra cotta, 65 cents a
length; caps, 65 cents; 30 cents a foot
complete.The Record job printing department
is quite busy at present. First-class
work and guaranteed to be right, are
points that are appreciated by live
people, even if it does cost a few
cents more than some city scab shop
will do it for.Supervisor James Casey has appointed
George Lowens in the First township
to patrol the roads of that district. He
will provide himself with a motorcycle
and keep in check the enthusiastic mot-
orists who come from the city.—Red-
wood City Times-Gazette.The Record believes in fair treat-
ment and deserves fair treatment.
Dances and entertainments that have
their printing done in the city should
get their patronage from the city. Such
grants are not fair to our people when
all profits go to city concerns.Dr. Rowland is now comfortably set-
tled in his most convenient new quar-
ters, 15 Wellington avenue, Crocker
Tract. His new arrangements afford
him the convenience of a nurse. His
hours are from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone, day or night, Mission 4978. *What would the south end of San
Mateo County do if South San Fran-
cisco, Colma, San Mateo and others
cities in the north end were cut off
of the county and annexed to San Francisco.
This would be a good thing for the city
but we poor devils who are left out will
get it where the chicken got the ax.—
Moss Beach Comet.Ocean View Furniture Company,
2926 San Jose Avenue, Ocean View.—
The Best Credit System on the Pacif-
ic Coast. Leave your patronage in
your own town and trade where you
are sure of honest treatment and a
fair, square deal. Furniture of all
kinds bought and sold. J. J. Payne,
Manager. Phone Mission 7897. *The election for the ratification of
the incorporation movement will be
held Saturday, March 18, 1911, the of-
ficial notice of which will be found
elsewhere in this issue of the Record.
It is the duty now of every resident
to join in the movement and swell
the victory to its greatest possible
point, not only in sanctioning the
question itself but also in the election
of a Board of Trustees of wise and
good citizens to guard the destinies
of the new city right.If there was any doubt in the minds of the people with regard to the interest
in Incorporation, the enthusiastic meeting Monday evening certainly dispelled it.
The Grandview Theatre contained a good sized crowd of representative citizens,
(more than double the number expected on account of the rain), and the close
attention given the speakers was indicative of the fact that the question that is
of such vital importance to this community is being well considered.The Grandview band played a number of nice selections including "Hot Time
in the Old Town," after which Jas. S. O'Brien called the meeting to order with
a few appropriate introductory remarks in his usual pleasant and effective
manner, then introduced the speakers.Wm. H. Talbott spoke with much fervor on the subject and cited as an exam-
ple the town of Ross, Contra Costa Co., that is incorporated with a population
of 680 and is a complete success in every way. This was compared with our
population of 2900, and the speaker, plainly demonstrated our ability to main-
tain a successful municipality, because of our superior advantages in being in such
close proximity to the great city of San Francisco.Judge Ellis C. Johnson presented the subject of taxation, having secured his
data from the records in Redwood City, and gave fact in figures, positive, that
taxes cannot be raised to exceed 15 cts. on the \$100. valuation, with the strong
probability that they would be decreased for the small property owner. During
his talk, the judge made two trite observations that are good subjects for care-
ful thought, viz: "That if any man knows what taxes he pays to the land com-
panies he must be a very smart individual," and "That the Vista Grande Water
Co. is assessed \$1,500 and the Crocker Tract Water Co. \$2,000, and that he would
venture the guess that they were worth it."Judge John F. Davis, our newly appointed Justice of the Peace, of Easton, a
City Attorney for Burlingame since that town was incorporated three years ago,
made a few very interesting and profitable suggestions and urged particularly
that we select a capable Board of Trustees, in which case there could be no
question with regard to the success of incorporation. Judge Davis mentioned
the many improvements obtained in Burlingame with incorporation, that the city
was free of debt, taxation had not been increased, nor had there been a bond
issue. He also mentioned home government and its great advantage over being
compelled to go to the Supervisors for every needed improvement.W. J. C. Goldkuhl spoke on annexation and the advantages to be gained if we
are incorporated, thereby enabling us to dictate terms of annexation, while if we
were annexed in our present condition we would be simply regarded as an outly-
ing district and subject to the whim of a Board of Supervisors who are elected
at large, and we would be worse off than we are now, for we do have a voice in
the selection of one of the Supervisors and have some representation. Mr. Gold-
kuhl spoke nicely in just defense of Mr. Casey and the other Supervisors, that
because of the great many things they have to look after in the county, it is im-
possible to attend to all the needs of any particular locality, and particularly one
like this, and it is therefore very essential that we have a home government.Dennis Quillinan made a clever and interesting talk on streets and sewerage,
introducing one of the most important thoughts and arguments for incorporation
in referring to the probable desire for franchises by corporations, to be caused by
the coming of the Worlds' Fair, and we should be in a position to guard our in-
terests and derive all possible benefits.Attorney E. D. Knight of San Francisco presented the legal features and en-
larged upon the question of franchises to the effect that they are now granted by
the Supervisors at Redwood City and the revenue derived therefrom goes to the
general fund of San Mateo county, while if we incorporate we can control terms
of the franchises and all the revenue derived therefrom will remain right here.
Mr. Knight also spoke of the inexpensive incorporation under the sixth-class,
as compared to the fifth-class, and that our benefits would be equal, citing the
fact very few cities, San Mateo for instance, ever changed from the sixth-class,
after they attained the necessary population.There will be an Incorporation meeting with the Crocker Tract Improvement
Club at Millett's hall, 6040 Mission street, next Monday evening and several other
mass-meetings are being arranged, notices of which will be published.

LAKE MERCED PICNIC

Lake Merced, the beautiful Laguna where the Panama-Pacific Exposition
should be held, was the scene of a great mass-meeting Sunday, where fully ten-
thousand people from all parts of the Mission congregated to voice their wish
in favor of that site. The delegation from here, headed by the Grandview band,
started on Hillcrest Drive, corner of Mission Road, with about one hundred but
by the time they reached the boulevard fully 500 people had joined the line.A large number of prominent speakers were present who set forth the advan-
tages of Lake Merced in a comprehensive and convincing manner. The main
points bring the expansion of the city, many interesting thoughts were advanced
on that line, including the project for tunneling Twin Peaks thus extending
Market street to the ocean, as suggested in last week's Record, that would mean
the greatest possible impetus to the growth of San Francisco in a manner that it
would of necessity become permanent.The selection of the site is in the hands of the directors of the Exposition com-
pany, the personnel of which are: Homer S. King (chairman), Frank L. Brown,
Wm. H. Crocker, Alfred I. Esberg, H. M. de Young, Henry F. Fortmann, A.
W. Foster, R. B. Hale, James McNab, Leon Sloss, A. W. Scott Jr. and Ru-
dolph J. Taussig.These directors met Tuesday morning at room 1023 Merchants' Exchange
building to discuss the site question. Previously, a notice had been sent out to
the effect that all suggestions for a site, together with plans, specifications,
etc., must be delivered not later than 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning in order to
ensure their being considered at the committee meeting which took place half an
hour later. It was later decided to extend the time for submitting propositions to
as early a date as possible.The proponents of each location will be given an opportunity to be heard and
to present their arguments, and all sites will be visited by the entire committee.
Due notice will be given of the time and place of the site committee meetings.That means success for Lake Merced, as no sentimentalism such as is indulged
in by the Golden Gate Park advocates will have any bearing, and cold facts and
figures will decide the question, a test that Lake Merced is better able to stand
than any other site that is suggested."In the general gossip," says the Examiner, "the Golden Gate Park, Lake
Merced, Waterfront and Harbor View sites are most prominent. Naturally there
is much speculation over the ultimate selection, and within the last day or two
the Lake Merced project has been the subject of much favorable talk."

An Incorporation Object Lesson.

The advantages to be obtained with
Incorporation are innumerable, and as
necessary as they are numerous. Our
streets and sewers are rapidly going to
destruction and there is no possible way
to save them except in voluntary work
being performed by people who must do
it in order to protect themselves. The
recent break in the sewer on Theta
avenue, for instance, became so bad
that Health Officer, Dr. Beatie ordered
that unless the obstruction was cleared
he would condemn the sewer. This can
serve as an object lesson, for there is
not a sewer in the proposed city limits
that will not eventually go to pieces
unless we incorporate and have officials
whose authority will enable them to care
for public improvements. Vista Grande
is favored at the present time with the
services of Peter Keller, who is acting
in the capacity of sewer inspector. He
is giving his services without compen-
sation, the public spiritedness of which
is deserving of much praise. 'Tis not
fair to ride a free horse to death how-
ever, for no man can be expected to
work for glory always.

Colma Native Sons Organize.

The Native Sons of Colma organized
a parlor Monday evening to be known
as El Carmelo, No. 256. The organizing
team consisted of District Deputy A. S.
Liguori and Jos. H. Nash, F. W. Lipp-
man and Albert Mansfield of Redwood
City parlor, No. 66. The membership
of El Carmelo is 25 and the officers are
as follows:Past President—Peter Callan
President—Thos. Callan
First V. Pres.—Albert Silicani
Second V. Pres.—Warren VanDorn
Third V. Pres.—Wm. Popino
Recording Sec'y—Wm. Bracken
Financial Sec'y—Chester Pratt
Treasurer—Robert Silicani
Marshal—Wm. Ottoboni
Inside Sentinel—Antone Morchio
Outside Sentinel—W. J. Savage
Trustees—A. Debenedetti, L. Wallace
and T. O'Reilly.

Native Daughters' Dance a Success.

The dance given by El Carmelo par-
lor, No. 181, N. D. G. W. at Colma hall,
last Saturday evening, was another fine
success such as the Daughters always
have. The hall was beautifully draped
with sweet flowers and other decora-
tions, the music was fine and the man-
agement perfect. The Reception Com-
mittee consisted of Mrs. Camille Benas-
sini, Mrs. Ella Spring, Mrs. Haubaich,
Mrs. Julia Sturla, Mrs. Lillian Reece,
Mrs. Hattie Simmons, and the Misses,
Hattie Crawford, Margaret Callan and
Tillie Kunze. Mrs. Marginet John-
son was floor manager and Mrs. Mary
Regli and Mrs. Quisolo of San Fran-
cisco, assistant floor managers.

Superior Court Jurymen.

The following citizens of the First
Township have been selected as eligible
for jury duty in the Superior Court: G.
S. Burnett, W. J. DeGear, M. Burns,
S. K. Fraser, T. D. Watson, W. Hickey
G. Washington, R. D. Patten, H. O.
Kirby, G. W. Edwards, G. Lowans, W.
J. Goldkuhl, P. G. G. Kunze, T. Shee-
han, H. H. Smith, J. Wohlers, T. Wall
P. E. Fleming, W. T. Ford, H. Baker,
W. E. Bills, A. Bertini, J. V. Bianchi,
M. C. Ferron, Ed. Fryer, M. Oberhaus
A. Baradat, P. Faber, L. J. Flanders.

Eagles' County Convention.

A county convention of the Order of
Eagles met in San Mateo Sunday, to
arrange for the participation of the
San Mateo county Aeries in the grand
street parade of the Grand Aerie, to be
held in San Francisco, August 23. The
county organization was effected with
Z. J. Montgomery, president; A. L.
Lowe, secretary; Julius Eikerenkotter,
treasurer; C. E. Knight, sergeant-at-
arms. W. J. Savage was made chair-
man of the executive committee. The
next meeting at Colma, March 26.Incorporation of Daly City is equal
in importance to the people within the
limits of the proposed municipality,
with the Panama-Pacific Exposition,
for we cannot receive the full benefits
of the great fair under our present un-
organized condition, in fact, we would
merely be a dumping ground for the
undesirable things, with no power to
protect ourselves.THE FORTS ON
PANAMA CANAL
SURE TO COMETreaty Negotiations are Re-
jected and Will Not De-
lay Decision.Six Thousand American Troops
Will Man the Fortifications to
Protect Interests.Washington, D. C.—After nearly five
hours' debate, the House, shortly be-
fore 10 o'clock Saturday voted over-
whelmingly in favor of fortifying the
Panama canal and appropriating \$3,-
000,000 to begin the work, the total
cost of which is estimated at \$12,000,-
000. The action of the House practi-
cally settles the question of fortifica-
tions, for the sentiment in the senate
is said to be more than two to one in
favor of protecting the isthmian water-
way.The real test came in the form of an
amendment by Tawney, chairman of
the committee on appropriations. The
amendment provided that no part of
the money set aside for fortifications
should be used until the President had
attempted to negotiate treaties with
all the leading maritime nations guar-
anteeing the neutrality and interna-
tional protection of the canal.Six thousand American troops will
man the fortifications to guard the
Panama canal from foreign invasion
if the plans now being perfected by
the War Department are adopted.
These troops will be four regiments of
infantry, one squadron of cavalry,
three batteries of field artillery and
twelve companies of coast artillery.
A permanent garrison will be estab-
lished at Culebra, the highest point on
the route of the canal.

Shin Bone in Her Neck.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Mrs. A. C. Love-
land of Long Prairies recovering from
a remarkable surgical operation per-
formed here. Her right collar bone
was removed because of a tumor of the
bone, and Dr. F. E. Walker filled the
gap by chiseling off a section of the
tibia or shin bone of one of her legs,
fashioning it in the proper shape and
wiring it in place. This has grown to
the adjoining parts and the woman
will get well, the surgeon says and
be as strong as ever.

Jealous Swain Shoots Sweetheart.

Weaverville.—John Heler, aged 30,
shot and seriously wounded Miss Mattie
Banderhoff at Hay Fork, 20 miles from
here, and then killed himself. Heler
and Miss Banderhoff went to a dance
together and it is believed that Heler
was jealous of the attentions given the
girl by other suitors.

To Incorporate.

Niles.—Aroused by the necessity of
obtaining a sewer system, better
streets, sidewalks and other civic im-
provements, prominent citizens of
this community are agitating a move-
ment to incorporate Niles.The promoters of Daly City are work-
ing hard to get a majority for incorpo-
ration. They are meeting with some
opposition but they expect to over-
come it. Our only regret is that the
entire Jefferson school district is not
included. Then there would have been
a great struggle in which all of us could
take part.—Colma Correspondence in
Redwood City Democrat.Haven't the San Francisco papers
become just a bit hysterical over the
achievement of the Exposition dele-
gates to Washington? The men did
their full duty and accomplished their
purpose, for which they deserve praise,
but they would have been recreant to
their trust had they done less. Give
them full credit and honor but don't get
slushy.—San Mateo Times.This week the Record finished an
order for ten thousand card folios,
printed in red and blue, for Fred W.
Lippman, the popular Redwood City
jeweler. The folio, that is of convenient
size for the vest pocket or card case,
contains much valuable information,
giving wedding anniversaries, birth
stones, both National California, for the
various months, the specific gravity
and hardness of precious stones, etc.,
and is really a nice souvenir.

COLMA RECORD

Issued Every Friday

J. L. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor

AN IRISHMAN'S READY WIT

Sense of Humor Saves Him From Censure Because of His Disobedience.

Several years ago, while managing the gas and electric property at Madison, Wis., I came in daily contact with an Irishman by the name of Maloney who was then superintendent, says Henry L. Doherty. He had a keen appreciation of humor and wit and was never so happy as when he could make you wonder whether he was extremely foolish or extremely witty. His bulls were often, and perhaps always, premeditated. I liked to joke with him, although I generally got the worst of it.

He had a persistent habit of working on Sunday, and it seemed to me that he always picked out a job of trenching in front of some church or equally conspicuous place. While in spirit he was one of the most loyal and obedient employees I ever had, in reality he did not know how to mind.

Whenever I spoke to him about his Sunday work, he would always say: "When the ox falls into the pit he shall be taken out."

The whole difference was between his opinion and mine as to what really constituted an ox in a pit. Finally I had to give him orders that he was never to work on Sunday without my consent.

For several weeks there was no cause for complaint.

I was absent from the city for two or three weeks and returned unexpectedly on a Sunday. While out for a drive I saw a ditch open in a side street and guessed in a moment that Maloney was at work there with some of his men. I drove down to the ditch, and found him on his knees trying to blow up a fire in a lead kettle. He would not have seen me at all if I had not spoken to him; but, coming up immediately behind him, I said: "Mr. Maloney, have I not told you repeatedly that you must not work on Sunday?"

He almost collided with my last words by his ready response, which was: "Ye did, ye did; but I forgot to ask you whether you were a Jew or a Gentile."—The Sunday Magazine.

One on Lloyd George.

A joke on Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, is going round the London newspaper offices. An arctic explorer recently approached him with a view to obtaining treasury assistance for an expedition he had planned. Lloyd George replied that the proper course for the applicant to adopt was first to obtain help from outside bodies of citizens, such as the stock exchange, and then to apply, if necessary, to the government.

The explorer withdrew, but was quickly back in the chancellor's office.

"Have you been successful?" asked Lloyd George.

"Partly so," replied the explorer.

"How much money have you got from the stock exchange?"

"Only £50," came the answer, "but with the prospect of a great deal more on conditions which require the co-operation of the chancellor of the exchequer."

"What are those conditions?"

"There were two," said the traveler. "One was that they would make it £25,000 if I took you with me to the pole, and £50,000 if I left you there."

Coal Train a Mile Long.

The longest loaded string of railroad cars ever pulled by one engine passed over the Virginia railroad between Roanoke, Va., and Norfolk recently. It consisted of 120 steel coal cars, each 44 feet long, and each loaded with 50 tons of coal. From the cowcatcher of the engine to the rear of the caboose, the train measured 60 feet more than a mile long, and the value of the load was \$18,000. Before this record run a New York Central engine held the record, having hauled a train of 108 loaded 50-ton coal cars over the Pennsylvania division between Clearfield and Avis, a distance of 103 miles. Still another heavy run was recorded when the Virginia railroad hauled a train of 107 steel cars from Victoria to Seawall's Point, Virginia, a distance of 125 miles.

Long New Zealand Tunnel.

A tunnel in course of construction connecting Christchurch with Greymouth on the New Zealand government railways, is to be one of the largest in the world. Compressed air drills are being used, and when finished, the bore will be 5 1/2 miles long. Work was commenced in 1908, and five years are allowed the contractors in which to complete their construction. The tunnel will have a height above rails of 15 1/2 feet. It is of horseshoe form, 14 feet wide at the rail level. The ordinary section has a 12-inch lining, which is of concrete, faced with concrete blocks. The borings are being made from both ends, and the rate of progress is about 12 feet per day.

Its Kind.

"Why, the team in this town loses a game after game. The bunch on it are as stupid as they make 'em. What kind of a team is this nine?"

"Asinine."

THE CRADLE OF RELIGIONS

Wonderful Papyrus Found and Placed in the British Museum of Interest to the World.

A remarkable Egyptian papyrus or ancient scroll, of absorbing interest, not only to philologists and scholars, but to the whole world, has recently been presented to the nation by Mrs. Mary Greenfield, says the London Express, and has now been added to the Egyptian collection of the British museum.

The papyrus, which, with one exception, is the longest in the world, is described as a magnificent copy of the Theban Book of the Dead, to which is added a rich collection of invocations, addresses and hymns to Amen-Ra, the great god of Thebes. But the mere description falls far short of the suggestive beauty and actual contents of the scroll.

Briefly, the papyrus was written for Princess Nesitanebasher, the daughter of the great Queen Nesitaneb, who was at the height of her power at some time between 1040 and 1000 B. C.

The portion of the papyrus which has already been deciphered promises, it is said, to indicate, among other things:

(1) That the Father and the Son of the Christian Trinity have their analogy in the Amen-Ra and Osiris of the dwellers in ancient Egypt—the cradle of religions.

(2) That many of the so-called new religious cults and theories which are being hotly debated at the present day, were, in only slightly different form, promulgated, weighed and either accepted or rejected by the Egyptians more than three thousand years ago—when the ancient Britons were still painting their naked bodies with blue woad.

(3) The development of the idea that there was a deity, but that he held himself completely aloof from the doings of men, and that it was therefore necessary to create a number of gods who might be invoked and propitiated by mankind.

(4) The religious reaction and the disposition to abandon the worship of many gods and to merge the many into one or two at most.

The papyrus, which is 122 feet long and 20 1/2 inches wide, appears to be remarkably complete.

So bold and clear are the black ink characters and vignette illustrations that the papyrus might have been written only three days, instead of nearly three thousand years ago.

The privileged few who have received an intimation of the contents of the new papyrus are hopeful that the authorities will see their way to publish a faithful translation of the scroll for the benefit of scholars and laymen alike.

Light on Ancient Days.

Until recently the exploration of the Sudan was impossible, owing to the attitude of the natives, but last year the excavations of Meroe, the ancient capital of Ethiopia, was commenced. Perhaps the most important result of the early work will be the addition of Ethiopian to our knowledge of languages which have ceased to exist. A large number of inscription in hieroglyphic and cursive writing have been found, and it has been discovered that the unknown language is based on an alphabetical system—a circumstance which will make the deciphering of the inscriptions much easier than was the case with the Hittite language, which has occupied Professor Sayce 30 years.

Irreligious Potatoes.

The useful potato, although introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, was for many years very little cultivated or appreciated.

In James I's time it sold for two shillings a pound and it did not come into general use in many parts of the country until the end of the eighteenth century.

Mortimer's "Gardener's Calendar," published in 1708, describes potatoes as being "very like Jerusalem artichokes, though not so good," and adds "they may perhaps prove useful for swine."

And in Scotland religious writers exhorted their readers to eschew the potato because it was not mentioned in the Bible.

In the Steps of Solomon.

Two women came before a certain magistrate with a fat pullet, each declaring that it belonged to herself. The magistrate from his high seat frowned heavily at the first woman. "Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Jones?" he asked her. "No, indeed, it doesn't, sir," she replied. Then he turned to the other woman. "Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Smith?" "It certainly does not," she replied. "The pullet," the magistrate then decreed, "does not belong to Mrs. Jones nor does it belong to Mr. Smith. The pullet is mine. Take it round to the house and give it to my cook."

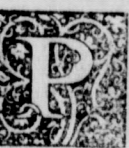
In Arkansas.

The physician had taken his patient's pulse and temperature, and proceeded to ask the usual questions. "It—er—seems," said he, regarding the unfortunate with scientific interest, "that the attacks of fever and the chills appear on alternate days. Do you think—is it your opinion—that they have, so to speak, decreased in violence, if I may use that word?"

The patient smiled feebly. "Doc," said he, "on fever days my head's so hot I can't think, and on ague days I shake so I can't hold an opinion."—Lippincott's.



Dress Up-to-Date.



PARIS.—This week, and perhaps next week, and the week after, I am going to speak in detail of the fashions specially created for the season on the Riviera, especially the season at Monte Carlo and Nice.

At this time of the year the big dressmakers and milliners are very busy indeed creating original models for early spring wear, and as the Riviera season begins immediately after New Year's day, one can thus early form a very good idea of the fashions likely to be popular in the spring and early summer, writes Idalia de Villiers in her Weekly fashion letter.

For the months of January and February, the Riviera costumes, for day wear, consists largely of tailored suits; in March more dressy costumes find favor with our elegantes.

In the first place, all the walking skirts show the straight lines which are the rage of the winter, but there is a decided tendency toward the round skirt of ordinary length, the skirt which clears the ground by two or three inches, but which does not give the impression of exceeding shortness. A great many of these skirts are made with a narrow panel back and front, and not a few show a band of embroidery or silk braiding, about eight inches in width, at the extreme hem. I have not seen a single model of a tied-in skirt in the showrooms of our leading tailors or dressmakers.

Along Original Lines.

A very original Riviera costume recently created by Redfern was of dark blue faced cloth with the skirt made on the lines just described, plain and tight, with panels back and front.

the same blue as the serge, and the half-length coat had a deep collar, turned-back cuffs and pockets of the kid. The buttons were rather large, of mother of pearl, set in dull silver rims. It was the smartest and most dainty costume one could imagine and the lining of the coat was of shot taffetas, which showed delicate shades of violet and old rose.

Glove kid is ubiquitous at the moment. We find it used for dress trimmings and for millinery purposes.

Buttons covered with suede or with glaze kid are in great favor with our leading tailors, and in many cases these buttons are set in rims of silver or of enamel. More than ever it is the fashion to put buttons of great value on simple tailored suits; in fact, it is considered ultra-smart to put old enamel buttons, of historic value, on motor wraps and on traveling coats. Of course, it must be understood that such buttons are specially selected to harmonize with the garments on which they are worn; nothing unduly rich or ornate is permitted to place on a plain tailored coat or wrap, but very many buttons which seem quite plain and simple are of real value, and the Parisiennes take delight in using them in the manner just suggested.

For Monte Carlo Season.

At least two of our leading tailors are making a number of pure white serge and fine cloth suits for the Monte Carlo season. It is predicted that we shall find white, black and a mixture of black and white still the rage when spring comes back, and even summer. Certain it is that in the land of sunshine, such as Nice and Monte Carlo, white suits are always sure of a success. They suggest beautiful weather and gay doings and besides this they are almost universally becoming. There are few costumes in which a woman looks prettier than in a neatly finished suit of white serge, with handsome white silk braiding introduced on skirt and coat and the accompaniment of a spotless shirt waist of the finest batiste and Valenciennes lace.

As for the hat, it would probably give the best effects, for morning wear, if it were a large white boater, or sailor shape, with a wide band of thick white ribbon round the crown.

White shoes would, of course, go with this costume, and then the needed touch of bright color could be introduced in the guise of a handsome scarf of silk muslin in a subtle shade of rose pink. This scarf should be thrown over the hat and loosely wound round the neck, while at the breast a cluster of marmalade carnation would complete the picture.

Necessary White Suits.

With two or three smart scarfs or suits and several handsome scarfs of this kind a clever woman could get through a few weeks at Nice with pleasure and with credit, so far as morning dresses are concerned. Of course in the afternoon and evening, for the Casino and other places of amusement, costumes of a far more dressy kind are necessary, but I do not propose to deal with these today.

Before leaving the subject of simple tailored suits for morning wear I must just say that the half-length coat is the safest and quite the most becoming. We find in individual cases, that very long coats are in favor and also exaggeratedly short ones; but for the average woman of average figure the half-length coat is safest and best. And it is the favorite coat of such men as Redfern, Paquin and Green.

A lovely costume recently was created by Cheruit for Mme. Coppens de Fontenay. It was worn at a fashionable wedding and it shows how black chintilly lace is introduced this season. Indeed, black chintilly is the favorite lace of the moment for ceremonious costumes. The corsage and under dress are of ivory satin velvet in black chintilly, and the tunic is of black velvet edged with sable. The waist line is rather high and the design of the corsage exceedingly simple and graceful. The kimono sleeves are short, barely reaching to the elbow, and the neck is cut round. A guimpe could be introduced if considered desirable.

Successes on the Stage.

Cheruit has recently made several sensational beautiful costumes for our leading actresses and for society women belonging to the smart set. All the costumes turned out by this firm possess a certain cachet which sets them apart from their fellows.

"A quaint little toque is a Riviera model and it shows the sort of thing that will be much worn at Monte Carlo in the early spring. It is simple and toque itself is of black velvet and the motifs are of the same material in a bright shade of coral, embroidered in silver. The introduction of the motif under the brim, in front, is curious and novel. It gives the impression of a bonnet.

Mme. Carlier has recently made a number of these bonnet toques, and it is certain that they will have a great success in Nice. They are not becoming to all faces, but the women who can wear them with success may be sure of making a pleasant sensation.

The simple gown shown in the illustration looks very well in mauve mousseline de soie trimmed with velvet and surmounted with a habit of gold-beaded tulle

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GARDEN IN THE WILDERNESS

Monastery of Silence Successfully Established in Wild Mountains West of Pekin.

About a hundred miles west of Pekin, not far from the Great Wall, is a region that has been described as looking like a sea struck by a cyclone and then made solid. It is surrounded by mountain ranges, and is reached by four or five days' travel from Pekin over the worst roads known.

In the midst of this wilderness is a Trappist monastery—in a little valley a quarter of a mile long. The whole domain of the monastery is nine miles long and a mile wide, but only a little of this is land that can be cultivated.

The foundation dates back 30 years, when a sum of money was given to a prelate who had come from China to a council at the Vatican. With this money this property was acquired, and three years afterward the monks began the labor of establishing the monastery.

From this small beginning has grown a flourishing establishment that supports 73 monks and lay brothers, of whom all but eight are Chinese. The monastery is conducted under the same laws of silence that govern the Trappist order in the rest of the world. With patient industry the monks have made a garden in the wilderness.

Unlike so many Christian establishments in China this one has had no trouble with its neighbors. Even the brigands that haunt the mountains that surround them have never molested them.

Apple Tree One of Nature's Wonders.

"There ain't goin' to be no core."

That far-famed expression of one of Mark Twain's oddest characters, "Huck" Finn, is remarkably fitting as applied to that strangest of horticultural freaks—the apple tree of S. W. Alexander. The latest of its several extraordinary achievements in the production of a crop of seedless, coreless apples.

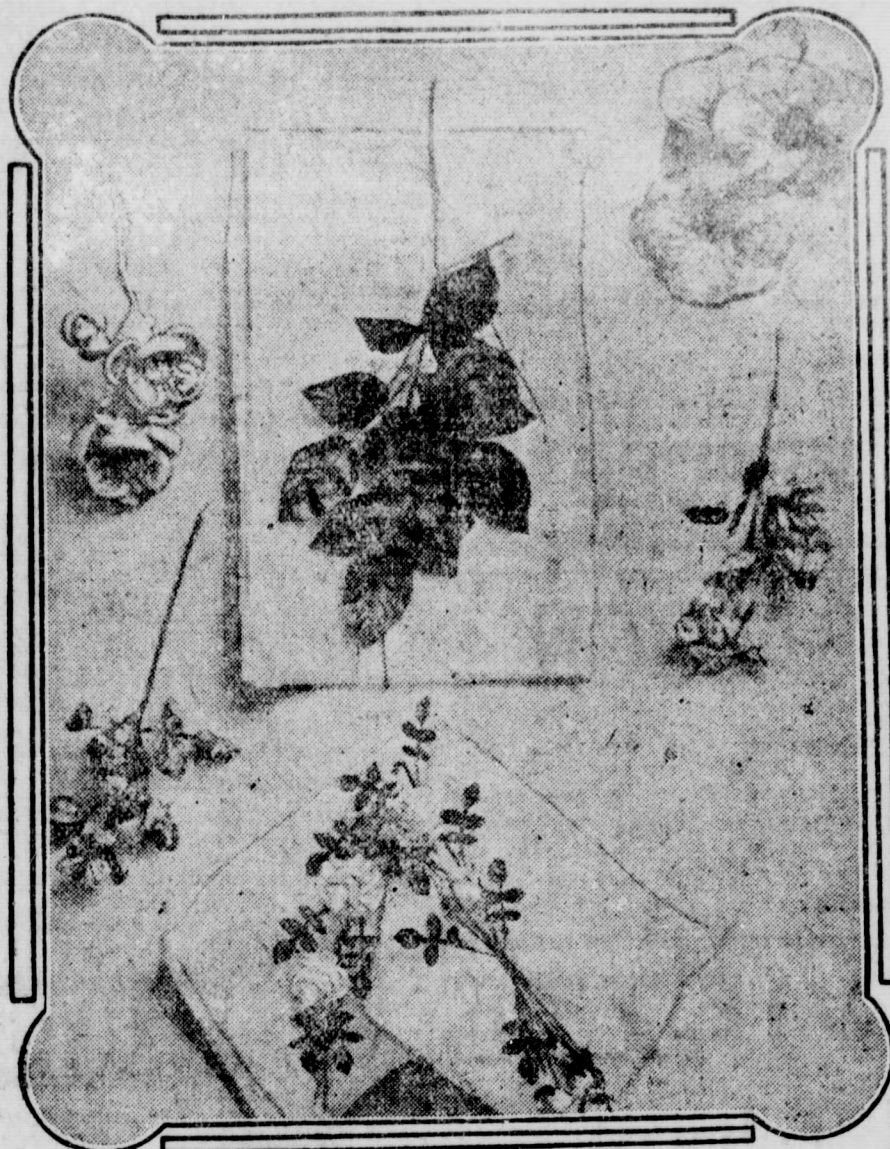
To say that this tree is stepping lively in the way out of the ordinary feats is putting it mildly. Within the year it has produced two crops, each one greatly different from the other as to general characteristics—in itself a wonderful achievement—and, equally strange, the apples of the second crop grow in clusters like grapes.

Now as a climax, it turns out that the second crop is composed, in a large part, of seedless, coreless apples. While one or two other trees may have achieved one of these things, not one, so far as known, has accomplished them all.

And the tree is only 3 years old. As all its achievements are those of a mere youngster, what may it not do by the time that it has attained maturity?

No especial pains have been taken to cure the tree's wonders.—Los Angeles Express.

Artificial Flowers



FLOWERS, more particularly roses, made of ribbon and other fabrics have never been so popular as during the present season. The time it takes to make them has always kept the price of such flowers high. Many of them take so little material that they can be made of scraps of ribbon while others take from a third to a yard and a half to make. Big American Beauty roses made of wide satin ribbon doubled lengthwise and wound about a center of cotton are expensive but so durable that they are favored for many decorative purposes. They have been used, mounted on millinery stems with millinery foliage as favors and dinner souvenirs for a number of seasons, by the best hostesses. Table decorations of ribbon flowers are exquisite, not as substitutes for natural flowers, but used in novel ways and exaggerated sizes. A center piece of roses, or one immense rose makes a fascinating base for the light, and roses from which candles spring are little bits of perfection. Some of the newest ones are made of ribbon which is translucent and the heart of the rose (and this is a touch of real genius) is a tiny bulb glowing with light.

But it is the decoration of millinery that fabric flowers, fashioned in the milliner's own workrooms, have forged to the front in popular favor. People who want them should not complain of high prices. Their recourse is to make them at home—since the time of the milliner is money. Almost every woman owns stems and foliage which may be used with these ribbon flowers, for foliage and stems outlast the millinery flowers as a rule. Leaves are easily smoothed out with a small, slightly warm iron. She who is clever with paints can use them to advantage in freshening foliage.

The roses and flowers are made in such a variety of ways that it is best to select a certain kind and copy it. Those in which the petals are made of short lengths gathered at both ends and along one edge, take less material than those that are wound about a center. Buds are made of little squares of ribbon mounted in a millinery calyx, and take very little material.

Illustrations are given here of several varieties of roses and buds; a little experimenting will develop the flowers satisfactorily.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

IN VELVETEEN AND CASHMERE STYLES DISPLAY THE SHOES

Charming Dress That Is Made Effective by a Combination of Colors.

This charming dress is a combination of velveteen and very fine cashmere in a rich tone of amethyst. The trained skirt is plain, and then over it is a long tunic of cashmere edged with a narrow border of skunk;



the kimono bodice opens in front over a vest of velveteen with small lace yoke; the edges of bodice and oversleeves are trimmed with fur; the undersleeves are of lace. A handsome silk girdle is knotted round the waist, the long tasseled ends falling over front of skirt.

Materials required: 10 yards velveteen, 5 yards cashmere.

Prevailing Short Skirts Make Footwear a Highly Important Consideration.

Footwear is made prominent this season by the styles in vogue, the short, scant walking skirt being well calculated to display the feet. The attention thus focussed has brought about some smart results. There is a marked preference for the high buttoned boot with its Cuban heel, which is shown in calfskin and suede and also in velvet, for the tendency of fashion to make much of rich fabrics has extended even to the world of footwear. Black, brown and navy-blue velvet are greatly favored to carry out the fashionable conceit of a one-tone street costume, and these harmonizing boots are really very fascinating with their long lines of tiny smoked-pearl buttons.

Slippers also partake of this general use of rich materials. Black satin is always correct for dressy wear, and this season black velvet is also greatly favored. The deforming rosette is being displaced by the widespread use of buckles for ornamenting slippers. For formal wear the scintillating rhinestones are of course the most effective. Very handsome evening slippers for full dress are sometimes fashioned of cloth of silver or gold, and, again, often of brocade. Of course, the hostess always matches light-colored slippers, and many beautiful silk stockings are shown having elaborately wrought drawn-work decorations, or else daintily-embroidered floral designs.—The New Idea Woman's Magazine.

New Petticoats.

The prettiest thing I have seen recently in this line is a charming chiffon cloth skirt in two colors, a pink under a white, for instance, with knee deep plaited flounces plainly hemmed. Can you imagine anything softer or more utterly feminine than these? The colors are beautiful, too, all the pale shades in combination, besides such striking combinations as black over brilliant green or crimson for more practical wear.—Smart Set.

Robe Novelties.

Among the novelties in robes are those with the upper part of cashmere de sole.

The bottom of this material is finished with a pine-patterned border in exquisite colorings, while below the border in exquisite colorings, while below the border the frock is finished with a deep plain band of ratine in a much darker color than the cashmere.

WAY TO EXTERMINATE MITES

Injurious Little Insects Can Be Destroyed by Liberal Use of Kerosene and Powder.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) We had a regular siege of cleaning up for the red mite lately. They got possession, somehow, but we came off victorious, though we still have to keep an "eye out."

We cleaned everything out of the hen house, including the perches and nest boxes. The former we carefully anointed with kerosene, placed in slanting position, and fired them. It was with genuine satisfaction that we watched the tiny tongues of flame wipe the pests out of existence. We sprayed the wall and dropping boards with kerosene and powdered the fowls with insect powder. Twice we went through this, and now we are resting comparatively easy.

An emulsion made after the well-known formula—kerosene one gallon, water one gallon, soap one-half pound. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and while hot turn in the kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. Sufficient for 15 gallons of water—or six ounces of carbolic acid (crude) to a gallon of hot water.

Kerosene is all we ever use for scaly leg. Kerosene, to which is added a little sulphur and lard until an ointment is formed, is said to cure the swell head caused by roup, if rubbed about the eyes and head.

When chicks are dying, apparently without cause, and the weather is unusually damp and cold, feed a tablespoon of kerosene on three or four quarts of warm mash. It will put new life in them, and they will thrive and meet consequent dampness more bravely.

When fowls show signs of roup or having taken cold, use a tablespoon of kerosene in a gallon of water, and do not let them get at any other water.

CHANGING SEED FOR GRAIN

No Necessity for Substitution, According to Records Kept by Various Experiment Stations.

The records of Experiment Stations do not show a necessity for changing seed grains to produce good and satisfactory yields. On the contrary, these records show that as a new seed becomes adapted to a locality and its environments, the yield has increased, with a tendency to improvement in quality. These results have been attained by careful cleaning and grading each year. More than a thousand varieties of grains have been tested at the Minnesota station and it has become a matter of common observation that "new varieties from distant sources seldom gain satisfactory results until they become well acclimated."

Observation and experiment further show that the degeneration of varieties—or the so-called "running out"—results from "careless selection of seed and poor tillage rather than from natural causes." The Minnesota station would reserve the best field of grain on the farm, or the best piece of that field, for a seed-plot, and seek by the use of the fanning mill and grader to increase the yield and make the variety already grown more valuable to the locality.

Storing Up Tree Food.

A tree grows its twigs early in the season, but is not idle the remainder of the summer, says Prof. G. F. Warren of New Jersey. It is developing its buds and storing food for next year. All our farm crops have a storage period for storage for food. In the asparagus this is very marked. Our asparagus is practically all grown the summer before we market it; that is, the food is stored up in the roots. Therefore, we get little, if any, returns from a fertilizer the year that it is applied. To a large extent we also grow our fruit crops the year before we market them. The buds must be formed and food must be stored in the tree the year before the crop is picked.

Growing Mushrooms.

Comparatively few farmers or even gardeners grow mushrooms for the home table. Their culture is simple, and there is no reason why they should not be produced more freely for home consumption. It is important to secure first-class spawn. There are now several firms which produce pure spawn that can be relied upon if cultural conditions are favorable. Most of these firms issue pamphlets and bulletins which give all necessary information for the growing of a crop of mushrooms. This is a good subject to interest farm boys and girls.

Road Foundation.

The foundation of the road should be thoroughly drained by open side ditches which will carry off the water, and where necessary tile drains should be laid in the foundation itself. The surface of the road should be hard and smooth and have sufficient slope toward the sides to shed the surface water. Ruts and holes on the surface of the finished road should be filled as fast as made.

Salt for Cows.

Cows require from one to eight ounces of salt per day. The more concentrates they receive the more salt they require. It should be where they can have access to it every day. According to an experiment made at the Wisconsin station, about two ounces per cow per day is the average amount required.

HOW TO CLEAN THE METALS

Use Salt and Broken Egg Shells on Enamelled Pans and Soda on Galvanized Baths.

Enamelled pans should be steeped, the soot removed and then washed with hot water, any burned parts being removed by rubbing them with a coarse flannel dipped in salt and broken egg shells. Then rinse well and dry both inside and out.

Galvanized baths and the like should be rinsed out with hot water and soda directly after they are used. To clean them thoroughly scrub well with soap and water, to which soda has been added; dry and then rub with a piece of house flannel dipped first in paraffin and then in silver sand or powdered bath brick until bright. Rinse first in hot and then in cold water and allow to dry in a draft in order to remove the smell of the paraffin.

Tin can be cleaned with whiting mixed to a stiff paste with water or ammonia, but all the powder must be brushed off when dry. Another method is to slice down thinly four ounces of yellow soap and pour over one quart of cold water. Allow this to stand for a day in order to dissolve. Then add a pound of the best whiting, bring it all to a boiling point, keeping it well stirred, so as to insure all being properly mixed; then leave it until cold, when two ounces of spirits of hartshorn are added. Keep this mixture in tightly corked bottles.

Wash zinc thoroughly with warm water. After rubbing it dry rub again with a cloth dipped in either paraffin or turpentine.

English Buns.

One cake of least, three-fourths cup lukewarm milk, one quart sifted flour, four eggs, one-half cup butter, five tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, three tablespoons chopped almonds. Sift flour and salt into bowl, make well in center, break eggs in whole, then add the butter and the milk in which the yeast has been dissolved. Mix thoroughly with a mixing spoon and set aside to rise in a warm place, free from draft, for one and one-half hours. When light turn out on floured kneading board, sprinkle with sugar and chopped almonds and work them into the mass thoroughly by drawing the tips of the fingers lightly and quickly through the dough. Do not knead, then drop by tablespoons, half an inch apart, into greased baking pans, let rise for ten minutes and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven. The whole process takes about two hours and ten minutes. This recipe will make two dozen buns.

Kitchen and Pantry.

In making cakes, whatever eggs are to be used should be added after all the ingredients are well mixed. By observing this rule two eggs will be found to go as far in enriching the cake and making it light as three would if added at an earlier stage of the preparation.

A teaspoon of salt in the water in the outside vessel of a double boiler will raise the temperature of the contents of the inner vessel. A cereal may be made to boil in this way without danger of burning.

Lemon dipped in salt will clean copper kettles and other metal articles successfully. Afterward they must be well rinsed in clean water and be polished with a soft cloth.

Baked Carrots.

These are very nice and very nourishing, simple and inexpensive: Take 3 or 4 good-sized carrots and cut into dice; put over a moderate fire in slightly salted water and simmer gently (don't boil hard) until very tender; drain off all the water, then mash fine and season with salt, pepper and a little butter; turn into a deep pudding dish and cover with fine cracker or bread crumbs; sprinkle a little salt and a dust of pepper over and 3 or 4 tiny bits of butter; put into a good oven and bake until the crumbs are a delicate brown; serve hot.

To Utilize Pieces of Soap.

Small pieces of toilet soap should be saved from the soap dishes, and when a sufficient quantity has been collected it should be cut into shavings and dissolved in boiling water. Measure the soap, and to each cupful put two cupfuls of water. When the soap is dissolved, add enough fine oatmeal to make a stiff batter. The mixture is then turned into molds, and when dry makes an excellent soap for the skin.

Removing Candle Grease.

When candle grease drops usually the first thought is to scrape it off with a knife, so the grease will not harden, but if a heated knife is used the removal of grease will be quick and thorough.

Take off as much grease as will come the first time, then scrape off the rest with a hot knife. Wipe the knife each time it is lifted from the grease spot.

This is better than the hot iron and blotter process, and often more convenient.

Dumplings.

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, a little salt. Sift three times. Mix with milk. Put into boiling stew. Cover the kettle with a white cloth, then put on the cover and hold it down with weights to keep out the air. Allow 20 minutes of hard boiling. Take them up and serve immediately. They should be kept lively all the way through.

WHY HUSBANDS LEAVE HOME



WHY do husbands flee from the family hearthstone? What motives impel the wholesale desertion of homes annually? Thousands of wives and children are deserted every year in the principal American cities. It is one of the most serious sociological problems confronting the country's workers in the cause of charities and correction and the metropolitan police authorities.

The deserting husband and father has attained the dignity of a civic problem. He is looming up so large as an item of municipal expense that special laws are being passed to punish his offenses, special officers are being appointed to track him down and special courts are being established to try his case.

In New York city alone an average of 40 desertions a day are brought to the attention of the city officials. The number of cases in which the deserted families are cared for by relatives or charitable societies is beyond reckoning. Cincinnati is said to lead western cities in the number of desertions, but Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, cities large and cities small, cities north and cities south, have finally discovered that the deserted family must have the aid not of church and charity workers but of the law.

New York city deals with this problem in what is known as the domestic relations court, whose blunt slogan is "bring 'em together;" and the number of divorces prevented in the dingy court room is known only to the recording angel.

"The general cussedness of the men, the incompetency of the women, the 'other' man or woman coming between husband and wife"—in this order do the causes of desertion run, according to officials of the court. Only the husband vows it's all due to the increased cost of living.

"The high cost of living?" echoes the magistrate thoughtfully, in response to a question. "I don't know—I don't know! Of course money is what we're after for these deserted wives and children, but there are other problems to solve here. The husband may start out in married life meaning well, but he marries a girl who knows nothing about homemaking, and that is the first cause of their quarrels. Or she wants more clothes than he can buy for her—and good times. These moving picture houses have a curious fascination for married women. They admit sitting in a moving picture house hour after hour when they ought to be getting meals for their families. The moving picture show has taken the place of the cheap novel with this class of women."

"And then the girl who has earned her own living often has trouble with her husband. She is used to spending her money as she likes, and she wants to spend his the same way. Often he does not earn double what she did, and she misses her income. A man ought to consider the earning capacity of a woman before he marries her. The very fact that she has earned so much before marriage may make for their unhappiness. Or she may return to the store or factory rather than live on his wages. Women of this class are no longer economically dependent upon men."

"In both of these cases there is hope of reconciliation. But when another woman has come between husband and wife we don't try to bring the couple together. Then it's simply a case of forcing the man to support his family, whether he will live with them or not."

William Desmond, for a score of years chief of the St. Louis detective bureau, while in official position had constant occasion to study this problem seriously. In answer to a general inquiry of the subject, Mr. Desmond declared that most husbands ran away because of inability to "keep up with the procession" in the

social race of these twentieth century days. He characterized society as a mighty and merciless automobile, which rode down, without warning, all who happened in its path.

"It is the swift pace that kills," said the veteran ex-chief. "That is, the swift pace, the desire to make as good a show as one's neighbors, or perhaps, a better one, causes the majority of the home desertions. And the greater number are not, as most people believe, among the very poor, but rather the so-called middle class of society."

"Among the many who look up from the ranks of the third estate there are few who suspect that the people of the middle class ever lack comforts or even want for the necessities of life. Yet it is a fact that in the big American cities there are hundreds upon hundreds of husbands who are commonly supposed to be well to do, but who often scarcely know how or where the means of the family exist for the next month will come



Expense Bills One Cause.

from. It is at such times that the men forsake home, abandon wife and children, and flee away—to suicide or exile.

"There is a generally accepted belief that husbands desert wives solely because of domestic discord or because the love of the husband has waned. It can be said in contradiction of this that while desertions do often result from such cause, the number is insignificant compared with the desertions impelled by inability of the husbands to support their families in the style they believe to be absolutely imperative by reason of their social status."

"Comparatively few men," Mr. Desmond declared, "deliberately desert their wives with the intention of never being reunited; few plan to remain away forever. Most husbands who flee from city homes recover their mental equilibrium and wake to a consciousness of their position when they bring up amid new surroundings. Then hope revives. Then courage returns. They look around with a view to getting a new start. They plan to rebuild their fortunes. All this with the ultimate object of returning to the old home and loved ones or bringing their families to them in a new home. But with many the 'castle in Spain' plans go awry; things refuse to work out right. These hapless deserters—domestic derelicts—move from one place to another. Their habits of home life are broken. They become living, indisputable proof of the old adage that the way to destruction is paved with good intentions. They continue to drift. Perhaps they become sick and die—anyway, they seldom 'come back,' they take the count and are 'out,' and in the great roll of humanity they are recorded as heartless wife deserters."

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FRIDAY, MAR. 3, 1911.

FINANCE COMMITTEE CALLS ONE-TENTH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Four Years Not Much Time to Build to Completion World's Fair City.

San Francisco.—The finance committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has sounded the call for a showing on subscriptions that the first substantial steps may be taken.

With but four years in which to prepare for the opening of the gates of the fair in welcome to the entire world those charged with handling the immense task that must be completed in so short a time have determined not to lose a single day.

Every subscriber to exposition bonds has been called upon to pay in at once 10 per cent of the total amount of his subscription.

The money is needed now, in order that the work may proceed without delay. It is needed that ground may be broken as soon as a site is chosen; it is needed that architects may be put to work on plans for the palaces that are to rise on those grounds; it is needed that ambassadors may be sent all over the world to secure appropriations from foreign nations and exhibits from every corner of the globe.

By reason of the uncertainty existing until ten days ago over the matter of Government recognition the call for funds was delayed until the final action was taken by Congress and the resolution awarding the great celebration to San Francisco had received the signature of President Taft. According to the plan of collection determined upon by the finance committee some time ago, the ten per cent installment now asked for was due on the last day of last year.

Kills Father-in-Law in Self Defence.

Seattle.—William Miller, who beat his father-in-law, Joseph Fischer, to death last week, at Enumeclaw, 20 miles east of Tacoma, has been released on his own recognizance after a coroner's jury had failed to fix the blame. Evidence of eye witnesses was that Fischer knocked the younger man down. Miller rose with a stone in his hand and caved in Fischer's skull. When the officers went to bring in the body a big dog owned by Fischer stood guard and refused to allow any one to come near. The officers tried to coax him away, but to no purpose. They were obliged to shoot it.

Twenty-Two Trunks on Board Bill.

New York.—Twenty-two trunks full of gowns, eight baskets containing hats and a variety of other baggage, all left by Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould as security for her bill when she left the Hotel St. Regis nearly two years ago, will be sold at auction on March 8th. Mrs. Gould, who won a separation suit from her husband, Howard Gould, is living in Lynchburg, Va.

Americans Abroad.

London.—Many buildings in London displayed the Stars and Stripes in honor of the first President of the United States. As usual the day was marked by a great banquet, at which several distinguished Americans spoke. Washington's birthday dinners were also held in Paris, Berlin, Rome and other European capitals.

Hen Fruit on the Toboggan.

New York.—The price of eggs in New York is the lowest February quotation in 41 years. Owing to unprecedented receipts from the West, market men are quoting fresh eggs as low as 20 cents a dozen, and the prospect, according to authorities in the trade, is for a fall of prices to 15 cents before March 1st.

Hawaii Asks for Statehood.

Honolulu.—The Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution asking Congress that the Hawaiian islands (Territory of Hawaii) be granted Statehood. A resolution was also adopted asking the Navy Department to name the next battleship "Hawaii."

Immigration Not Overlooked in New Japanese Treaty

Washington.—In response to a request from Japan that the United States agreed to advance the date of making a new treaty with their country, the text of a new treaty has been brought before the Senate by President Taft. This, if passed, will take the place of the 1894 measure, which does not expire until July 17, 1912.

The essential difference between the proposed treaty and the existing convention is said to be that it omits all reference to immigration restrictions and leaves to the national honor of Japan the enforcement at her own ports of limitations upon immigration from Japan now expressly placed upon immigration into the United States.

The document is said to provide that either country may denounce the treaty at the end of six months if it fails to operate as expected.

This new treaty is one of "trade and commerce," intended to replace the treaty of 1894 negotiated by the late Secretary Gresham and Baron Kurino, then Japanese Minister to the United States. That treaty is a most comprehensive document comprising 20 articles, dealing with trade, commerce and navigation, rights of dwelling, import and export duties, tonnage dues, port regulations, desertions, shipping rights, consular functions and other subjects.

The radical difference between this new treaty and the one now in force, and the one which may prove obnoxious to the western Senators, is understood to be the omission of any reference to the immigration question.

The two Governments have enjoyed the undeniable right to legislate regarding immigration, either by restriction or total exclusion of coolie labor. Unquestionably the United States Government could do this without any treaty stipulation on the subject, just as it did in the case of China when it enacted the Chinese exclusion laws.

Perhaps the most important feature of the document, which, while not part of the treaty, is attached to it in connection with the correspondence, is the following declaration:

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government is fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in the regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States."

Y. Uchida, Ambassador."

Solons at Sacramento Pass On Numerous Bills

Sacramento.—The Senate declared in favor of the establishment of a parcels post system by the Federal Government, as proposed in a joint resolution which was introduced by Senator Marshall Black of Palo Alto. When Senator Cartwright of Fresno asked Black how the parcels post would affect the merchants, Senator Boynton of Oroville construed the question as a sign of opposition to the measure, and said that he was for it whether any class of merchants disliked it or not, because the system would be of general benefit to the whole people. Cartwright explained that he was not against the resolution, but merely wanted information. He regarded the establishment of a parcels post as a step forward in the line of progressive legislation. Black read figures to show the great difference between parcels post rates and express charges. Packages can be sent to and from foreign lands and through this country under the foreign parcels post system, he said, for a much less amount than it costs an American to send a package for a comparatively short distance by express. The difference in charges was almost unbelievable, he remarked. The vote for the resolution was unanimous.

Senator Hurd's compromise vaccination bill was passed by the Assembly

and is ready for the Governor's signature. The bill was opposed by a few members of the House and Joel of San Francisco attempted to have its consideration continued, but failed. The final vote showed Beatty, Chandler, Coghlan, Fitzgerald Griffin, Joel, Schmitt and the Speaker opposing the measure.

Under the terms of the bill compulsory vaccination is done away with. Instead, parents who do not wish their children to be vaccinated may send them to school with a written statement to that effect. A record of the vaccinated children and those not vaccinated is to be kept by the Board of Health upon which to base suggestions for further legislation.

Judges of the District Court of Appeals, as well as other Judges of the State courts and constitutional officers of the State, are to be made liable to impeachment under the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Assembly providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to that effect. Assemblyman Brown, who introduced the resolution, explained that when, in 1905, the Appellate Court was established, the constitution was not amended to make the members of that court liable to impeachment, like other officials.

An Attempt to Get Exclusive Transportation Control

New Orleans.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company stirred up a bitter fight when it attempted to freeze out all competing lines in the traffic from Pacific to Atlantic seaboard by way of Panama.

San Francisco and New Orleans, bitter rivals for months for the exposition, have joined hands to fight the attempts of the trans-continental railroads to stifle competition by running the California-Atlantic Steamship line out of business.

The transportation committee of the progressive union, at a meeting, decided to join the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange in every possible maneuver to prevent the Pacific Mail Company, owned by the Southern Pacific, from forcing the independents

out of business. The first step was a telegram to President Taft describing the situation to him. The Pacific Mail has lowered its rates to \$5 a ton from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic seaboard. It declared before a Congressional committee that it lost money at \$8 a ton. The independent company cannot afford to enter into such a rate war.

Local commercial organizations have decided to stand by the independents because the Pacific Mail gave this city no service at all until the independents stepped in and established a regular sailing. The action of the Pacific Mail is declared to be an attempt to secure full control of the field prior to and in preparation for the opening of the Panama canal.

Indian Statue of Heroic Size Companion to Liberty

New York.—The statue of Liberty in New York harbor is to have a companion in the form of a gigantic American Indian. Rodman Wamamaker's project to erect, at his own expense, a statue of this form now seems sure of being carried out. A resolution giving Government authority for such a statue was adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington and it is expected that the Senate will concur in the action.

Wamamaker's plan was first announced when he gave a dinner in honor of Colonel William F. Cody in this city on May 12, 1909, and it was received with great enthusiasm by

Frederick Remington, Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, General Leonard Wood and other prominent guests.

The matter was taken up by the Improved Order of Red Men and the outcome was a resolution giving Government authority for the use of the land, which was presented in Congress by Representative Joseph A. Goulden of New York.

The statue will be of heroic size and will surpass in beauty the statue of Liberty, near which it will stand. It was agreed before the death of Frederick Remington that the famous painter of Indians should design the figure.

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In the Mask

By JAMES BARDIN

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"Clayton proposed to me tonight," confided Ruth, demurely.

"He's an awful flirt," said her friend, Jane Barron, mischievously.

"A man's a man."

"What did you tell him?"

Ruth dimpled. "Nothing—much. I asked for time to consider. I know he's a great heartbreaker, and all the girls are wild about him. But I've never heard of his proposing to any one. So—so he rather took me by surprise."

"Do you love him?" asked Jane, softly.

"Yes," said Ruth, blushing.

"Then why didn't you accept him?"

"Somehow, I can't feel sure that he loves me. I may be one of his many fancies."

"He has never proposed to anyone before," reminded Jane.

"I know. He cares for me now. For weeks—months, nearly, he hasn't looked at anybody else. But I'm not sure that he cannot be tempted."

"Wait until Mardi Gras. New Orleans is full of pretty women then," suggested Jane. "Hitherto Clayton has lost his head to every mask."

Ruth caught her friend's hand. "Wait—!" she cried, and thought for a moment. The two pretty heads bent together and Ruth outlined a plan.

"It's—it's daring," said Jane.

"Will you help me?"

"Of course, dear. A staid young married woman like me loves to see others made happy. And—I like Clayton."

Three nights later Clayton Moran left his coffee house and took his ac-

"Yes," replied Clayton, recovering a little from his astonishment. He strove to pierce the covering of black silk. Her chin was exquisite.

"You may call me—Margot," said the woman with a little laugh. "I mask my name as well as my face, you see."

"Margot, it is a crime to mask what must be so lovely."

"The name—or the face?" she fenced.

"To judge the name from what I can see of the face—both," he replied.

"M'sieu flatters."

Clayton approached. "Why do you wear a mask?" he asked.

"That will be known—presently," she replied. "Will you be seated? I must talk rapidly."

Clayton sat down. The room was in semi-darkness. He could recognize nothing.

"Will you answer one question?" he asked. "Where am I?"

Margot looked at him steadily.

"M'sieu," she asked, ignoring his question, "are you married?"

"No."

"Will you marry me?"

"Clayton looked at her stupefied."

"Will I—?" he cried.

Margot watched him narrowly. She was very beautiful.

"I am in earnest," she went on, after a moment. "My father left a will. If I am not married before my twentieth birthday, I shall lose a large fortune. To-morrow—I am twenty."

Clayton nodded mutely.

"I made a mistake. I dallied with my suitors not realizing how fast times flies. The day drew near, and there was no one for me to marry."

"Why did you choose me?" ironically.

"I know you well. You have danced with me, played tennis with me—even made love to me. Did I not wear this mask—? Well, I like you. You are a gentleman, and I know I can trust you. You pass this house every night on your way home from the coffee house, and thought of this plan to interest you—to arouse your sense of romance. If you will marry me, you need only sign the banns and never see me again, if you desire. There can be a divorce. And you would be given \$10,000 for your trouble."

Clayton studied the mask. What sort of arap is this? The woman seemed a lady. But—

"I cannot oblige you," he said. "I am sorry. But I am pledged to another."

Margot came and stood before him.

"Am I not beautiful?" she asked softly.

"As beautiful as a siren," he replied. She was tempting him.

"You love some one else?"

"Yes."

"Could you not love me?"

Clayton rose to his feet.

"There is no use trying to tempt me," he said, resolutely. "There was a time when I should have met you half way in any mad scheme. But that is changed—now I have lost my propensity for falling in love with every pretty face. I do not know why you sent for me—"

"You doubt me?"

She was sobbing. Clayton thought her very lovely. He softened a little.

"I apologize," he said. "But you must understand that I have refused your request. I shall go to my club, if you wish, and send you a man who will be willing to marry you—for \$10,000; so you can save your fortune. And I'll send a gentleman."

"Why won't you marry me?"

"There is only one woman I wish to marry," he said. "I am willing to try to provide you with a husband."

"You are very kind," she breathed.

"You are very faithful, m'sieu."

"I trust I am," said Clayton.

"She's worth it—the girl I shall marry."

Suddenly the light went out. Clayton felt himself caught in soft arms, and softer lips brushed his own.

"My dear," whispered Margot's voice, "you do love me—and have proved it."

She released him. In a moment there was a blaze of light. Margot had disappeared. Clayton looked about him. Things looked strangely familiar now that he could see more clearly.

"By the gods," he cried, "this is Jane Barron's house, as I live."

He heard a slight noise, and turned. It was Margot returned, without the mask. Clayton hesitated for an instant, then he caught her in his arms.

"Ruth!" he cried.

Moose Hunter's Mistake.

A Hartland hunter starting out after a deer one day recently put a blanket on his horse before he put on the harness so that the animal would be warm. Arriving at a likely place he tied the horse beside a wood road and went into the woods. He had not traveled far when he struck an old road.

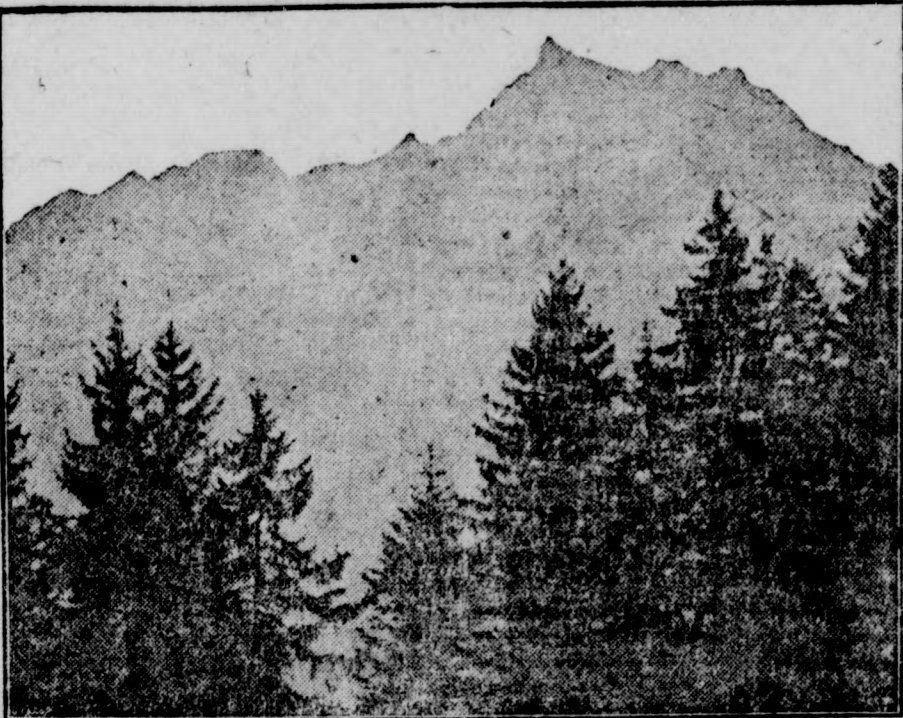
Following this for about a mile he saw in the distance what he took to be a moose standing in the road. Taking careful aim he fired and much pleased to see the animal fall. He rushed up and found he had killed his own horse. The walk home was a long one.

Fortitude Required.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," said the ready made philosopher.

"Yes," replied the discouraged reformer. "But a lot of aviators are liable to get hurt trying to keep her going."

THE ALPS IN WINTER



The Dent Du Midi From Villars.

WITH an audacity of outline denied to them in the soft seasons, the Winter Alps rear themselves aloft more grandly self-revealed than at any other time—still with their brave and ancient pretence of being unconquerable. The black and white becomes them best; and they know it: the savage, iron black that seems pitiless, and that shining, silvery white that dazzles so piercingly. They are really not summer things at all, but creatures of the winter—the short, brilliant day of icy keenness, an the long night of tempest, wind and drifting snows. Then, at least, clothed so simply in their robes of jet and ermine, they stand in something of their old true majesty, solemn, terrible and great. Summer, as it were, over-dresses them almost, with its skirts of emerald-bright meadows and fringe of purple forests, and all its flying scarves of painted air and mist. The colors are so brilliant, the skies so soft, the flowers climb so high. Then winter comes, undressing them slowly, from the head and shoulders downwards, till they emerge, austere in black and white, naked and unashamed to the skies.

The associations of summer, of course, help very largely to emphasize the contrast. Those stubborn peaks that lie in January beneath forty feet of packed and driven snow, on many a morning in July and August carried twenty tourists prattling to one another of the sunrise, sucking thermos flasks, giggling of the hotel dances to come, not a few having been bodily dragged up, probably, by guides and porters overburdened with the latest appliances for comfort and ease. And the mere thought of them all somehow makes the Alps dwindle a little. But in winter they become free again, and hold uninterrupted converse with the winds and stars. Their greatest characteristic becomes manifest—their silence. For the silence of the Winter Alps is genuinely overwhelming. One feels that the whole world of strife, clamor and bustle, and with it all the clash of vulgar ambitions among men, has fallen away into some void whence resurrection is impossible. Stand upon one of the upper slopes in mid-winter and listen: all sound whatsoever has fled away into the remotest corners of the universe. It seems as though such a thing had never existed even, the silence is so enormous, yet at the same time more stimulating than any possible music, more suggestive than the sweetest instrument ever heard. It encompasses the sky and the earth like an immense vacuum.

In summer, there would be bells, bells of goats and cows; voices, voices of climbers, tourists, shepherds; people singing, pipes playing, an occasional horn, and even the puffing and whistling of at least several funiculars in the valley. But now all these are hushed and gone away—dead. Only silence reigns. Even above, among the precipices and ridges, there is no crack and thunder of falling stones, for the sun has hardly time to melt their fastenings and send them down; no hiss of sliding snow, no roar of avalanches. The very wind, too, whirling over this upper world too softly cushioned with thick snow to permit "noise"—even the wind is muted and afraid to cry aloud. I know nothing more impressive than the silence that overwhelms the world of these high slopes. The faint "singing" of the ski as one flies over the powdery snow becomes almost loud in the ears by comparison. And with this silence that holds true awe comes that other characteristic of the Winter Alps—their immobility; that is, I mean, of course, the immobility of the various items that crowd their surface in summer with movement. All the engines that produce movement have withdrawn deep within their frozen selves, and lie smothered and asleep. The waving grasses are still, beneath three meters of snow; the shelves that in July so busily discharge their weights of snow into the depths stand rigid and fastened to the cliffs by nails of giant ice. Nothing moves, slides, stirs or bends; all is inflexible and fixed. The very trees, loaded with piled-up masses of snow, stand like things of steel pinned motionless against the background of running slope, or blue-

black sky. Above all, the tumbling waters that fill the hollows of all these upper valleys with their dance of foam and spray, and with their echoing sweet thunder, are silent and invisible. One cannot even guess the place where they have been. Here sit Silence and Immobility, terrifically enthroned and close to heaven.

The Alps, tinged and tainted in summer with vulgarity, in winter are set free; for the hordes of human beings that scuttle about the fields at their base are ignored by the upper regions. Those few who dare the big peaks are perforce worthy and the bold ski-runners who challenge the hazards of the long, high courses are themselves, like the birds, almost a part of the mountain life. The Alps, as a whole, retire into their ancient splendor.

The whole point of the Winter Alps, indeed, seems that they then show themselves with immensities of splendor and terror that the familiarity of summer days conceals. The more gaunt and somber peaks, perhaps, change little from one season to another—like the sinister tooth of the old Matterhorn, for instance, that is too steep for snow to gather and change its aspect. But the general run of summits stand aloof in winter with an air of inaccessibility that adds vastly to their essential majesty. The five peaks of the Dent du Midi, to take a well-known group, that smile a welcome to men and women by the score in August, retreat with the advent of the short dark days into a remoter heaven, whence they frown down, genuinely terrific, with an aspect that excites worship rather than attack. In their winter seclusion, dressed in black and white, they belong to the clouds and tempests, rather than to the fields and woods out of which they grow. Watch them, for instance, on a January morning in the dawn, when the wild winds toss the frozen powdery



After a Snowstorm.

snow hundreds of feet into the air from all their summits, and upon this exaggerated outline of the many-toothed ridge, that sunrise strikes in red and gold and you may see a sight that is not included in the very finest of the summer's repertoire. But it is at night, beneath the moon, that the Winter Alps become really supreme. The shadows are pitch black, the snow dazzling as with a radiance of its own, the "battlements" that on their front bear stars" loom awfully out of the sky. In close-shuttered chalets the peasants sleep, there, in this silent world of ice and stars, the enormous mountains dream solemnly upon their ancient thrones, unassailable, alone in the heavens, forgotten. The Alps, in these hours of the long winter night, come magnificently into their own.

ALGERNON BLACKWOOD.

A Sinful Waste.

"Why won't you do something for me? Don't I always vote your way?" "Sure," said the politician, "and that's what makes it seem so unnecessary to do anything for you."

People, as a rule, hear better with the right than with left ear.

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Fertilizers and Fertilizing

In recent years, farmers have paid more and more attention to increasing their crops by the use of the all-important plant foods which are supplied by fertilizers. This has resulted in larger and better crops, a material improvement of the farm itself, and a better financial standing for the farmer. But there are still many farmers who have vague and uncertain ideas about the use of fertilizers. They, above all others, need to study the composition and nature of their soils and the requirements of each crop cultivated. We intend publishing a series of articles on fertilizers, their uses and benefits. The installments will appear at frequent intervals and will prove of immeasurable value to those who desire to produce the largest and best crops.

FERTILIZERS AND THEIR SOURCES.

The various artificial manures, called fertilizers, have come into general use since the year 1840. In that year the famous German Chemist, Baron Von Liebig, published his epoch-making book on agricultural chemistry. Every farmer should bear in mind the principles underlying the use of commercial fertilizers, which were first defined by Liebig, as follows:

(1) "A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form.

(2) "With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man.

(3) "The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure. (It may be stated that there is some loss due to leaching and a change of availability of food applied).

(4) "The manure produced in the course of husbandry is not sufficient to maintain permanently the fertility of a farm. It lacks the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, milk and live stock."

Practical experience has proved that, as a rule, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the substances most needed to be applied to soils, to make or to keep them fertile, and that many soils are improved by the mere addition of lime. In conjunction with these elements, soils must contain a certain amount of humus or decayed organic matter, to maintain them in a proper mechanical condition.

NITROGEN.

Nitrogen is necessary for the production of protoplasm (the physical basis of life). Without it there can be no plant growth; it is a powerful stimulant, and, when present in excess, causes a rapid and excessive, but watery and unnatural growth, which is made at the expense of fruitfulness. Too much nitrogen on wheat shows its ill-effects in such a rank growth of the plant, and, later, of straw, as to be unable to sustain its excessive weight until the grain is matured; on cotton, by great growth of plant and but few blossoms, which mature fewer bolls; on fruit trees by a rapid and sappy growth which produces little fruit.

Leguminous crops (such as clover, beans, peas, etc.), draw their supply of nitrogen from the air, and, therefore an artificial application of nitrogen fertilizer to this class of plants is rarely needed.

The more common sources of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers are nitrate of soda, cotton seed meal, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scraps, castor pomace and other materials are also used.

The nitrogen in nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia acts a little more quickly than that in dried blood, tankage and the organic substances. Being easily soluble, it is best to use nitrate of soda as top dressing at time of planting, or in case of wheat, when active growth begins in April—other nitrogenous fertilizers may safely be applied at time of planting—the nitrogen will become available as it is needed by the growing plant.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Phosphoric acid is necessary for the healthy growth of plants, and is essential to the best production of straw and seed. Its deficiency in a soil is shown by the want of vigor in its plant life. To produce its full effect, however, it must be used on a soil already rich in nitrogen, or be associated with nitrogen in the fertilizer; otherwise it will produce a tall, pale and spindling growth of straw with very small increase of grain or fruit. It has a marked effect in hastening maturity and should be used freely on all crops which it is desired to ripen early.

The principal commercial sources of phosphoric acid are raw phosphate rock, acid phosphate, or dissolved phosphate rock, dissolved bone black, bone meal, dissolved bone and Thomas slag. In ground phosphate rock, or floats and bone black, the phosphoric acid is insoluble or unavailable, so that these materials produce effects very slowly. They are used occasion-

ally for composts, but cannot be recommended for direct application to the soil. Bone black, and raw phosphates are treated with sulphuric acid, which renders the phosphoric acid soluble, and the material is then known under the general name of superphosphate, or acid phosphate. All phosphoric acid, when once available, is of equal value; phosphoric acid in dissolved rock to that from dissolved bone, and there is no difference as to value on account of the source from which it is derived.

Acid phosphate and dissolved bone and bone black also contain large quantities of lime, which is valuable on such soils as would be improved by the use of land plaster, while dissolved bone also contains nitrogen, which gives it an additional value.

POTASH.

Potash is found in large proportions in all plants. It is essential to the production of starch fiber and the growing parts of the plant; without it there cannot be full development of plant or seed. In combination with nitrogen and phosphoric acid, potash contributes to the full and perfect development of plants. Excess of potash does not show any special effect on the plant, but a weakened growth, a lack of fruitfulness, and especially a slow and unsatisfactory development of starch and woody fiber follows its deficiency in the soil.

The greatest potash supply in the world is found at Stassfurt, Germany, where soluble potash salts are mined in large quantities. Muriate of potash is the cheapest form of potash, but not best suited for certain crops, like tobacco and oranges. Then sulphate of potash, or the sulphate of potash and magnesia, should be used. Kalnit is another potash salt containing chlorine, and is especially valuable for use on sandy soils, not only for its fertilizing qualities, but also for its peculiar property of retaining moisture, and its power of destroying insect life and preventing plant diseases, such as cotton blight. It is valued highly on the cotton lands of the South.

Wood ashes are also a valuable source of potash, though the amount contained is small and variable. Ashes made on the place should be kept dry and used on the heavier soils. When potash must be purchased it is less expensive in the German salts than in ashes.

One fact, clearly demonstrated by the work of the Experiment Stations, is that "soda cannot take the place of potash as a form of plant food." Plants cannot grow without potash, but are indifferent to the presence of soda, indeed they can thrive in a soil which contains no soda at all. When potash is lacking, no amount of soda will produce growth.

Potash in the form of wood ashes and cotton seed hull ashes consists largely as carbonate of potash. Carbonate of potash is useful as plant food, but cannot safely be mixed with organic nitrogenous fertilizer materials, as this form of potash rapidly decomposes organic matter, accompanied by more or less loss of ammonia.

LIME.

Lime improves the condition of swampy and peaty soils, which consist largely of humus and are consequently rich in nitrogen, but this nitrogen is unavailable, owing to the slow decay of the humus in some of these soils, so lime furnishes the conditions necessary for a more rapid decay. Such soils sometimes need phosphoric acid and potash as well as lime.

Lime also performs a valuable office in the sweetening of soils. When a soil betrays excess of acid, by turning blue litmus paper red, lime is needed. It also makes heavy clays light and more porous, and renders the plant food in them, as well as in muck, more available. Quicklime, marl and burnt oyster shells are the more common source of lime. To produce the results above noted quicklime from stone or oyster shells is more effective.

STABLE MANURE.

Barnyard or stable manure is often regarded by farmers as being a "complete fertilizer," and the only fertilizer needed on any soil. This is correct only so far as such manure contains all three of the fertilizing elements, but they are rarely found in the proportions needed by different crops. There is usually an excess of nitrogen and not enough phosphoric acid and potash. When stable manure is allowed to decompose by exposure to the weather, a large part of the nitrogen, its most valuable element of plant food, is lost in the form of ammonia. This loss, however, can be largely prevented by scattering kailit over the surface of the manure as its accumulates, using about one pound per day for each cow or horse, or for each eight head of sheep. The kailit will save more than its cost in the value of the nitrogen it prevents from escaping in the form of ammonia gas, and will still possess all its original

value as a plant food. When stable manure is treated in this way, the addition of phosphoric acid will make it a complete fertilizer of the very highest quality.

Analysis of Farm Manures.

(From Bulletin 56, Cornell Experiment Station.)

Kind of Manure	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Sheep	.767	.391	.591
Calves	.497	.172	.532
Pigs	.84	.39	.32
Cows	.426	.29	.44
Horses	.49	.26	.48

GREEN MANURING.

Leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, alfalfa, vetches, clovers, cow-peas, etc., gather a part of their nitrogen from the atmosphere, which circulates in the upper stratum of the soil. They accomplish this by means of microscopic organisms which inhabit the small tubercles found on their roots. When plowed under, they not only furnish nitrogen to the soil, but also humus, which is equally important. The heavier the growth of the clover or pea crop, the larger will be the amount of nitrogen which it will gather, and of the yield of the succeeding crop. Any soil which has produced a heavy crop of clover or cow-peas, can be depended on the following season to produce a correspondingly heavy crop of corn or cotton. A rank growth of legumes can be secured on even barren soils by a liberal application of a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash with a little nitrogen as a starter. It is much more profitable to use such fertilizers to secure a heavy growth of legumes than to have that crop starved, and these same fertilizers applied to the following crop. On sandy soils, and in a hot climate, it may not be advisable to plow under a heavy growth of these green plants as their rapid decay often causes a souring of the soil. However, such souring can usually be prevented by the application of from 30 to 50 bushels of lime per acre before the plowing is done. A more rational plan than the plowing under of these crops is to cut and feed them to live stock and return the manure to the land, as in this way both the feeding and the manurial value is secured.

WHEN TO APPLY FERTILIZERS.

It is often advisable to apply the mineral fertilizers, that is, phosphoric acid and potash, several weeks or even months, before they are needed by the crops which they are to benefit. Some of the more soluble nitrogenous fertilizers become available for plant food within a few days. Nitrogen, in the form of nitrates, is very soluble and readily leaches through the soil. Cotton seed meal decays very quickly, and if not consumed by growing plants, its nitrogen is liable to be washed away by rains. Such materials should be used in the spring, and are especially valuable for use as a top-dressing for crops which are in active growth. Fish scrap, dried blood, tankage and similar materials decay much more slowly, and are often better just before planting. The less soluble forms of phosphoric acid, such as ground bone or Thomas slag, should be applied in the fall, while the more soluble forms, acid phosphate, dissolved bone, etc., may be applied in the spring. Phosphoric acid will not leach through a heavy soil, but much of it may wash through sandy soils, on which a spring application may prevent such loss.

Potash is not so liable to leach through the soil, and it is often preferable to apply during the fall, but if this time be not practicable, it should be made early in the spring. When muriate of potash or kailit is to be used, the earlier application is often advantageous, as the potash will be held in the soil while the chlorine, which is injurious to tobacco and a few other crops, will be washed away. Stable manure should be applied whenever ready to be hauled away from the buildings. Decay allows nothing to its constituents, and, if allowed to decay in the yard and exposed to the weather, much of its value is lost. When spread in the field, nearly all that is washed out of the manure by rains is caught and retained by the soil. If placed under as soon as spread, the decay will be more rapid than when left on the surface.

Census in England.

In England a census is taken every seven years. In the United States the work costs some \$5,000,000; in England, with a population of 42,000,000, the work is done by the regular public officials, without extra cost. There the census is taken on a certain day at a certain hour, usually Saturday at 11 p. m., because most people are then at home. Printed circulars have been sent by the police to every family and to the owners of all lodgings and hotels. These circulars contain blanks, which must be filled.

The Clothes Brush.

Sometimes the useful clothes brush is the only unattractive thing on a lady's dressing table. The "pretties" never have good bristles, and the plain wooden handle can be made to harmonize with the room by covering it with flowered silk. Cover the raw ends with galen.

GEORGIA'S RIVAL

By STACY E. BAKER

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

"She's a hussy," declared pretty Georgia Mainon. Tears dimmed the blue of her eyes as she spoke. Stillwell—John F. Stillwell, fiancé of the girl now fuming before him and skilled in jurisprudence—froze perceptibly and summoned his cross-set frown.

"You don't know what you are saying," asserted John F., his dark eyes flashing and his form drawn erect.

"I do," declared the vehement Georgia. Under the stress of her excitement two curls broke from the yellow hair mass coiled above her brow. "She's a—flirt! She knows we are engaged and yet she hangs around you."

"It's false," thundered John F. in a voice that had made juries quail before his young eloquence and won cases from the very jaws of defeat. "It's false, I tell you—she doesn't care for me in that way."

"Only yesterday," continued Georgia, a disdainful curve to her lips, "she had the sublime nerve to call me up by phone—me, in my own house—and ask if you were here. I—I told her—"

"You told her many things," interrupted John F., "that you wouldn't have told her if you understood. You are like all of your sex. You jump to mad conclusions."

"You can't marry us both," said the girl, tartly, and ignoring the sarcasm of the youth. "If you are of Mormonistic tendencies you should move to Utah, you know. You have slighted me shamefully since—since that adventuress came to town. I don't propose to stand it a day longer."

"She is no adventuress, I tell you," growled Stillwell. "I have a great deal of respect for her."

"I suppose you intend to confess to me that you love her."

"Well—and what if I do?"

"You—you brute!" Georgia Mainon fairly screamed in her rage. "How

dare you stand there before me and—

and ask that? I release you from your engagement at once. I—"

"But, Georgia," interrupted John F., frightened at the havoc he had wrought. "Listen, dear, if only you understood—"

"I understand well enough. Oh, to think that I could be so mistaken in a man. I shall never believe in womanly intuition any more. I am shocked. I am hurt. Now, sir, go—leave my house at once."

"But—"

"You have said you loved her. That is enough."

"I didn't say that—I only asked a question."

"Then you do not love her?"

"Why, I—I—"

"Answer me! Don't evade! Do you love her?"

"Yes, dear, but—"

"Don't you dare call me dear, and now, if you don't leave the house I will call papa."

"Well, I'll be—darned," gasped Stillwell as the angry little maid flounced out of the room, slamming the door as she did so. "Gee! I certainly have put my foot in it this time."

Remorsefully, the young lawyer took his hat and left the house. From there he went to the hotel and sent up his card to the other woman.

The other woman was Mrs. Dorothy Moreland, a pretty and vivacious widow and a pronounced brunette. She had come to Marchville several months before and hired the most expensive suite of rooms at the Windsor. Marchville, although the county seat, is a small town. People talk. Therefore, when John F. Stillwell began promptly to show the visitor marked attention the gossips began to megaphone his amour, or alleged amour, from the rooftops, so to speak, and all made it a point to keep the young attorney's fiancée well informed.

Since Stillwell had finished college and come to Marchville to locate he and the daughter of Judge Mainon had become engaged. Long before their engagement was announced friends prognosticated it, and now—

Georgia Mainon, in her room, cried bitterly. This was an end to her romance, then. Fate was a tricky jade. She felt that life, from now on, would not be worth the living.

A half hour after the fateful later-

view, John F., beside the other woman, drove into the country, a smile on his lips, and, seemingly, a laugh in his heart. His breaking up with his fiancée did not spell ruin for him. John F. was a philosopher.

Several weeks elapsed. The lawyer was still a faithful satellite of the handsome Mrs. Dorothy, and gossips continued the popular pastime of Marchville, with the youth and the other woman as the subject matter.

It was an indignant Georgia who received the card of her successful rival, and she descended from her own chamber to the reception room with wrath in her heart.

Silently she pulled aside the heavy draperies, and took one comprehensive look at the woman before she became aware of her presence.

"She is old," ruminated the scornful Georgia, with a thought of her own charming youth. "She isn't a woman that I would believe John Stillwell could care for. She has crow's feet," she whispered.

Mrs. Dorothy Moreland arose as the girl approached, and with frankly admiring eyes upon her hostess she held out an impulsive hand with, "Miss Mainon, I believe?"

Georgia stared coldly at the outstretched member. "Quite right," she answered, making no effort to conceal her dislike for the other. "Why am I—honored by this visit?"

The other woman laughed, no trace of resentment in her dark, expressive eyes.

"John has told me so much about you," declared Mrs. Dorothy Moreland, "that I felt I must come and call upon you. He protested, but—well, you see I am here."

"How dared you?" gasped the girl.

"Oh, I dare do anything," said the other, easily. "I even dare pose as a reasonably young and giddy widow, when I really am—as I note your discerning eyes have already surmised—a mere and yellow old woman. But, my dear, I am not here to chatter about myself. You were engaged to John, were you not?"

The effrontery of this woman was amazing.

"I—I—" stuttered Georgia.

"I thought you were," continued the woman. "In fact, I was sure you were. John told me. He also told me the reason for your breaking up—and how loyal he was to me."

"I am a foolish old woman, my dear, and I am responsible for all your troubles. I shouldn't have held him to that silly promise. Now I shall explain all and in a very few words ask your forgiveness—and his."

"John Stillwell is my own son by my first marriage, and he is so large and old looking, and—and I am so wickedly ashamed of my age that I just couldn't bear to have him tell the world—your own little world here in Marchville—my age. I—I asked him to keep it from all of you that I was his mother."

There was a pathetic twist in the eyes of Dorothy Moreland as she finished her confession. "Lost youth," she half whispered. "How vain to pursue it!"

But Georgia Mainon, with her arms around the other woman's neck, didn't hear this. She was crying happily.

Stupid Beginnings of Geniuses.

The finer individual qualities are often late in revealing themselves. It is the older racial tendencies that rule in childhood. Irritation at restraint, irresponsibility and primitive indolence are to be expected. Some mature slowly and are called stupid. George Eliot learned to read with difficulty. Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, spent three years in one class in the village school; Burger, the poet of German ballads, required several years to learn the Latin forms; and Alfieri, the Italian poet, was dismissed by his teachers, so backward was he. Were it necessary, the list might be indefinitely extended by adding Newton, Byron, Ibsen, Walter Pater, Pierre Curie and others.

Sometimes seemingly stupidity is due to interest in subjects outside the little circle round which the tethered children are allowed to graze. Fulton, Watt and Sir Humphrey Davy, in early childhood, were already busy with the experiments which were to be told to children after the teachers who called them stupid were forgotten.

Tolstoy, Goethe and Dean Swift were refused their degrees because they failed in the university examinations, and, for the same reason, Ferdinand Brunetiere was denied admission to the Ecole Normale Supérieure.—E. J. Swift, in Harper's Magazine.

Had to Take His Own Medicine.

George Barr McCutcheon was waiting for a train in Chicago, and as he passed through the station he saw one of his latest best-sellers displayed on the news-stand counter. He picked it up, wrote his name on the fly leaf and handed it to the boy behind the counter. He was moving away when the boy called excitedly:

"Hey, mister, come back here. You've got to buy this book 'cause you've spoiled it by writing your name in it."

"Yes, but did you see the name?" the author asked.

"That don't make no difference," the lad insisted, "nobody'll want to buy it now."

And hearing his train called Mr. McCutcheon was forced to pay real money for one of his own books.

Not a Critic.

"How is this shot made?" asked the billiard player of a man in a chair. "I don't know," replied the stranger. "I only play the game—I don't profess to understand it."

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Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential and always helpful.

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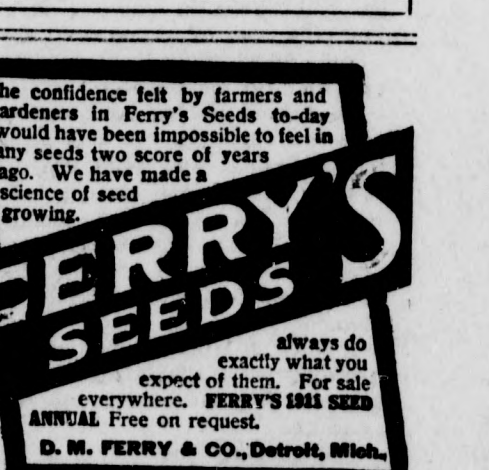
BOSS OF THE ROAD
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
DEMAND THE BRAND
Neustadter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

The Missing Bird.
"How do you find the chicken soup tonight, Mr. Newcomb?" queried the boarding house landlady. "I have no difficulty in finding the soup, Mrs. Hasher," he replied, "but I am inclined to think the chicken will be able to prove an alibi."



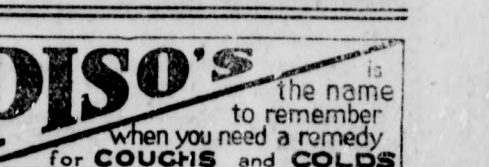
The New Flavor
Mapleine
(Flavor of Maple)
A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.
CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.

By orders from factory, account of advertising purposes we will sell seven Ohio cars, regular price \$2250 and \$2550 for \$1850 and \$2150. Agents plan to open for live dealers. Price includes top, glass front, speedometer, foot rail and generator, two robes. This option open for thirty days from date. Write for catalogues and agent's proposition.
OHIO SALES COMPANY
610 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.



FERRY'S SEEDS
The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in FERRY'S SEEDS to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.
always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S SEEDS ANNUAL Free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR ALL EYE DISEASES
Pink Eye Salve



PISO'S
the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Leads all other medicines in the cure of all spring ailments, humors, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, paleness and nervousness. Take it.

Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses \$1.

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Over a quarter of a century of continuous success. Call or send for printed matter.

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AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Tehuantepec Route. Regular East Freight Service.

New York to Pacific Coast Ports and Hawaiian Islands—Sailings from New York every six days, making direct connection with Pacific steamers sailing from Salina Cruz, Mexico, every six days for San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Ports to New York—Also to Mexican and all principal European ports under through rate and through bills of lading. Sailings from San Francisco every twelve days.

For rates and further particulars apply to

DEARBORN & LAPHAM WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Gen'l Agents, 8 Bridge St., New York 310 Sansome St., San Francisco

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, 75c; Zinc or Copper, \$1.00. Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Unimur work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine cure tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

W. B. SUMNER & CO.

220-226 Townsend St., San Francisco

HIGHEST PRICES

CASH paid for Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Wool, Furs and Skins

How to String Beads.

In stringing any precious beads, and pearls especially, never use a needle. Simply wax the end of the silk and pass it through the hole.

The knotting is also an important point. It must be large enough to hold the bead, but not large enough to show. Pearl stringers use an intricate knot of their own, and that is why it is, on the whole, better to have very expensive jewels strung by a professional. When there is a collar or something of the sort to be made, this is absolutely necessary.

TWO GRAND CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

The First to Leave New York November 1, 1914, and the Second from San Francisco February 17, 1915.

By the large **CLEVELAND** (17,000 tons), Transatlantic S.S. company, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

DURATION: \$650 and up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

OPTIONAL TOURS OF 17 DAYS IN INDIA, 14 DAYS IN JAPAN.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

LADIES ATTENTION!

Two New Novels. Hood's and eyes that can be attached instantly. No sewing. Package 10c. Thread cutting thimble, cuts thread when finished sewing. Saves your teeth, 25c. Both 30c prepaid. Send now. The Barstow Co., 514 2nd St. Oakland.

WHERE TO STOP AND SHOP

in San Francisco and Oakland

ACETYLENE LIGHTING

PILOT Motor Fuel Generators, BALDWIN Miner's Lamp, PORTABLE Flame Lights, Everything in ACETYLENE. Send for catalogue. Edw. Bullard, 38 Market St., San Francisco.

ASSAYERS AND GOLD BUYERS

Gold, rich ore, amalgam, old gold bought. Assay, 50c. Est. 25 years. Pioneer Assaying Co., 151 Fifth St., San Francisco. Howards and 4th St. cars.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

DEWEY HOUSE, 4th & Howard Sts., San Francisco. All modern conveniences; 20 rooms; 35c to \$1.50; 24 hr. service. Free bath. Howards and 4th St. cars.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

All makes of typewriters sold, rented and repaired. Smith Premier, \$35.00. New and second-hand Stearns Vintages. Country orders solicited. The typewriter man, 225 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

AUTOMOBILES AND SUPPLIES

Automobile for sale cheap. 2-cyl. Autocar, strong, powerful, fine hill-climber. In perfect condition, newly painted. Only \$250. H. Ward, 630 1st St., S. F.

G. & J. TIRES

414 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco

HEAD'S AUTO SCHOOL

425 McAllister Street

SPLITDORF Magnets and Magneto Spark Plugs

San Francisco Branch 520 Van Ness Ave.

SUPPLIES for Motorcycles, Bicycles, John T. Bill & Co., 373 G. St., Ave., San Francisco.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having their ask for refusing all substitutes or imitations.

FARM HAND QUITE THRIFTY

With Three-Horse Power Engine Rented From Employer Man Does Good Business in Winter.

(By A HIRED MAN.)

A man came to our place not long ago and made a contract with the boss to saw 100 cords of pole wood that was on the ground. He offered to do the job for fifty cents a cord and his offer was snapped up in a jiffy. This seems a pretty low price, and it would be if he had to do it with an axe. But he came along a few days later with a three-horse power traction engine and the way that buzz saw went through those poles was a caution. He was employed by a farmer during the summer, and hired his employer's engine and runs it on shares during the winter. He hires a helper at a dollar and a half a day and gives the owner of the machine a dollar a day for its use. Well, he cleaned up our 100 cords in less than eight days—and you can figure out his profit yourself. When he got through with the wood he hooked on to a horse-power corn sheller we have and cleaned up about 2,000 bushels in short order. Don't know what he got for that, as the boss kept the deal to himself, but as the engine man went away with a grin on his face I guess he was satisfied. He showed me a roll of bills big enough to choke a cow and "allowed" he would be his own boss after this season.

Storing Up Tree Food.

A tree grows its twigs early in the season, but is not idle the remainder of the summer, says Prof. G. P. Warren of New Jersey. It is developing its buds and storing food for next year. All our farm crops have a storage period for storage for food. In the asparagus this is very marked. Our asparagus is practically all grown the summer before we market it; that is, the food is stored up in the roots. Therefore, we get little, if any, returns from a fertilizer the year that it is applied. To a large extent we also grow our fruit crops the year before we market them. The buds must be formed and food must be stored in the tree the year before the crop is picked.

Keeping Sheep.

No man should go into the sheep business with the idea that all he has to do is to buy a bunch of sheep and turn them out and wait at the house for them to bring in the profits. I have not found that breed of sheep yet, says a writer in an exchange. No breed of cows milk themselves or mix their own ration of feed. If they could, many of them would do better than they do now. Give part of the labor to the sheep that you have to expend on the cows, and they will let you off to visit your friends or the fair for a day or two, and not find fault with the neglect.

Poultry Manure.

The past season I succeeded in raising an immense crop of potatoes by the use of poultry manure applied plentifully in the furrow, mixing it in with the soil, says a writer in an exchange. The only special point was the frequent shallow cultivation, going over the potato lot every ten days until the vine shaded the ground.

Profit in Pigs.

An Ohio farmer bought a sow and eight pigs over a year ago for \$40. He wintered her mainly on alfalfa and last spring she produced 11 pigs. He sold the pigs, two litters, when fat, for \$414.40, which wasn't all profit, of course. The sow, after a summer on alfalfa and bluegrass, has 12 pigs now.

Curious Animal.

A curious animal is the alpaca, which has an appearance immediately between a llama and a sheep and yields from ten to fourteen pounds of beautiful wool. If crossed with the vicuña the wool is even finer. In color, like the llamas, alpacas are black, white, gray and red.

Where the Trouble Lay.

His Wife—"John, these shoes don't fit me at all." Her Husband—"Why, they look comfortable." "Yes, that's the trouble. I've had them on nearly an hour, and they don't hurt in the least, so of course they are entirely too big."—Illustrated Bits.

More Important.

Fair Girl—My father made his fortune when he was a young man. Would you like to know how he did it?

Gallant Youth—Not particularly; but I would like to know if he still has it.

After the Club.

Madam—"No, you can't see my husband—he's at the club. You might wait—he's due home after a while." Caller—"But I want to see him the worst way." "You'd better wait then—he'll be that way when he comes home."

An Evident Success.

"So you have a position as stenographer. I hope you will succeed in making yourself indispensable to your employer." "I think I have, amito. We are to be married next month."

Something.

"Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship's doctor asked. "No, sir," he returned, feebly, "nothing but my hand."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Condemned Unheard.

From a notice in a Cornish church: "The preacher for next Sunday will be found hanging in the church porch on Saturday."—Punch.

Desperate Coughs

Dangerous coughs. Extremely perilous coughs. Coughs that rasp and tear the throat and lungs. Coughs that shake the whole body. You need a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine, for such a cough. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's

We publish our formulas. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor.

Any good doctor will tell you that a medicine like Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot do its best work if the bowels are constipated. Ask your doctor if he knows anything better than Ayer's Pills for correcting this sluggishness of the liver.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

49,491,000 TRAVEL; NO LIVES LOST

It is a remarkable fact that according to a report just issued, that one-tenth of the estimated passenger traffic of 1910 over all railway lines was carried over the Harriman lines without the loss of a single life. This means that 49,491,000 people were carried without a single fatality. This result is ascribed to the installation of safety devices and is believed to have no parallel in the railroad world.

The results on the Harriman lines are due to a campaign waged by the management for years to reduce accidents and while other railroads have gone through a year without loss of life, no such record has been made for such a large total of passengers.

Taken on the one mile basis, it represents 3,000,000,000 passengers carried without a single fatality.

The number of accidents on the Pacific System of the Southern Pacific has also been reduced to one-third.

The Harriman system now has more miles of automatic block signal protection, than any other system in the world. Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation on the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, has directed special attention to the accident problem and been a reduction in accidents by giving complete publicity to all forms of accidents and their investigation, which, it is believed, spurred both officers and employees to greater efforts to safeguard lives entrusted to their care.

Personalities in "Pilgrim's Progress."

The "Pilgrim's Progress" is a gallery of portraits, admirably discriminated, and as convincing in their self-verification as those of Holbein. His personages live for us as few figures outside the drama of Shakespeare live. They are not, like the humorists of Ben Jonson's plays, constructed by heaping a load of observations on a series of ethical abstractions; they are of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting.—Edward Dowden: "Parlance and Anglican."

MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A machine to remove paper from a wall rapidly by steaming it is a recent invention.

If your grocer doesn't sell Golden Gate Compressed Yeast, get it direct. Subscribe for it to come regularly; two for five cents, monthly credit. Write for free cook book, Golden Gate Compressed Yeast Co., 26 Mint ave., San Francisco.

Detroit soon is to be furnished with electric power from Niagara Falls.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The Esquimaux will not allow their women to use tobacco in any form.

Deprived of food, a mole will starve to death in a day.

HERE IS RELIEF FOR WOMEN.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant, home cure for women's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN-LEAF. It is a safe and never-failing regulator. At drugstore or by mail 20 cents. Sample package FREE. Address the Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

To date more than 800 practical aeroplanes have been built in France.

Bread a failure last time? Take no chances—use Golden Gate Compressed Yeast.

Local Fried.

"How did Crimmon Gulch manage to get such a showing in the census?" "Diplomacy," replied Broncho Bob. "We got the census taker into the Rosy Glow saloon and didn't let him go to work until he was seeing double."

"White Man's Burden."

With a total population of about one and a quarter million, the white races within the South African Union territory are responsible for the control of four and a half million natives in various stages of civilization.

IS BEST TO BE TRUTHFUL

Certain Cleveland Drummer Decides That Lying Doesn't Pay in His Business.

"In the long run—in my business at any rate," remarked a Cleveland traveling man, "it seems to be just as well to tell the truth. I never forgot an incident of my first trip on the road. One of the first towns I made was Franklin, down in the southern part of this state. It was marked on the map and on the folder in fairly good-sized type, and I took it for granted that Franklin was a good deal of a place.

"So I walked up the street till I came to a dry good store—dry goods being my line then—and I engaged the proprietor in conversation.

"Mr. Smith," I began, 'there is another party here in town that's extremely anxious to get hold of our line, but I've heard of you as being a thoroughly enterprising merchant and I'm going to give you a chance to take on these goods if you're interested. You shall have first choice and if your order is one that will justify selling to you exclusively in this city, I shall not go to see your competitor at all.'

"Throughout all this talk that I was giving him, he kept looking at me in a funny way, but without any particular change of expression.

"You say my competitor is anxious to take on the line," he asked me at last.

"Yes, indeed, he's been writing in and trying his best to tie up with us."

"Then," replied my prospective customer, 'you'd better go and talk to him. And by the way, when you find him I wish you'd come back here and let me know where his place is. I was under the impression until now that there wasn't any other dry goods store in town.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Five of New York's big office buildings utilize nearly 10,000 telephones, which require about 2300 miles of wire.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Your druggist will refund money if FAZOLINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

In Spain wireless telegraph apparatus is used to detect the approach of thunder-storms.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pall of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlin's Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

Plans already are under way for the celebration on an elaborate scale in Philadelphia early in 1912 of the one

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." With Golden Gate Compressed Yeast you're sure to be right.

For use in indirect illumination, where light must be thrown against a ceiling, an English inventor has devised an arc lamp in which the carbon-feeding mechanism is on the bottom, the lamp casting only the shadow of its means of suspension upward.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A grease than can be made into candles and soap is obtained from the fruit of the African karite tree, which looks like a chestnut.

It appeals to particular people because it is particularly good. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey, rye or bourbon.

Sixty-four out of every 1,000,000 persons the world over are blind.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," if it's made with Golden Gate Compressed Yeast.

Bird Killed on Golf Links.

In the window of a well known taxidermist in Edinburgh, Scotland, is to be seen the figure of a starling perched on a golf ball, and inclosed in a neat glass case. The poor bird is mounted on the sphere that caused its death. The incident happened on the golf course at Elie. The bird was struck while in flight, and instantly killed.

Terrible Creature.

"Father," said the small boy, "is there any animal more terrible than a lion?" "Yes, my son; a cow. If she isn't kicking you in the neck or pursuing you over the pasture to hook you, she's trying to send germs around to your house in the milk."

RHEUMATISM

Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the brain. It neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 834 and Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

What Are You Worth?

What are you worth today? Not in money, but in brains, heart, purpose, character?—George H. Hepworth.

River Drops From Light.

The Austrian River Polk drops into a big hole and disappears entirely into the interior of the earth.

Probably.

"What do you think is going to be the fruit of this school controversy?" "A lemon for somebody."

The Human Heart

The heart is a wonderful double pump, through the action of which the blood stream is kept sweeping round and round through the body at the rate of seven miles an hour. "Remember this, that our bodies will not stand the strain of over-work without good, pure blood any more than the engine can run smoothly without oil." After many years of study in the active practice of medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce found that when the stomach was out of order, the blood impure and there were symptoms of general breakdown, a tonic made of the glyceric extract of certain roots was the best corrective. This he called



Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Being made without alcohol, this "Medical Discovery" helps the stomach to assimilate the food, thereby curing dyspepsia. It is especially adapted to diseases attended with excessive tissue waste, notably in convalescence from various fevers, for thin-blooded people and those who are always "catching cold."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for the French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The colts are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "crossed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and cures germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal.

One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and \$1 a bottle. \$5 and \$10 dozen, of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throat. Our Free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Wildcat in a City Park.

A giant wildcat that had been slaughtering quail and cottontail rabbits in the Golden Gate park for the last three years was trapped recently by George J. Barron. The party gamekeepers and others often caught sight of the destructive beast, but it was so wary that they never could get an opportunity of drawing a bead on it. The great cat was thought to come from the Santa Cruz mountains.

The other day the lad rigged up a plain box trap and baited it with a piece of fresh beef, setting the contrivance in the shrubbery near the chain of lakes. He returned several hours later and found the big cat snarling in the trap.

Prof. William G. Blunt, curator of the natural history department of the museum, was sent for, and after a close examination of the beast at a safe distance pronounced it a fine specimen of the hybrid wildcat of California. As hybrids of all kinds in the class of mammals are barred from the museum, the cat was killed and buried in the foot of a Monterey cypress. The animal weighed 40 pounds, and was one of the largest specimens that the professor had ever seen.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Escape of a Pennsylvania Jury.

"Bargain stands as it is. Each party pays half the costs. Jury escaped." This is the entry in the docket of Justice of the Peace Thomas Allen of Mercer county after a suit over a horse trade. The jury retired and soon a slip of paper was handed Justice Allen bearing the jury's verdict that the deal should stand and the costs be divided between the litigants. Declaring that no such verdict should be rendered in his court, the justice went to the jury room. He found the windows up and saw the jurors scrambling down the snow-covered hill.—Philadelphia Record.

Heroism Under Knife.

Heroism on the operating table is generally regarded as a necessary display of fortitude and therefore not calling for particular mention. Its finest examples come under the observance of only a very few persons at best, and these few generally forget quickly what they have witnessed in preparing for another operation. There is nothing particularly thrilling about it, no attending battles or self-sacrifice or catastrophes to lend it color and attract attention.

Grasps Forces of Nature.

A man's mastery over the beasts is not due to his superior strength. The elephant can push him over, the horse can pull more, and the lion can best him naked and bare handed. But he controls the brutes simply because he is wise enough to reach up and get hold of forces in nature more powerful than either the animals or himself.

The Only Way.

To try to make others comfortable is the only way to get right comfortable ourselves, and that comes partly of not being able to think so much about ourselves when we are helping other people. For ourselves will always do pretty well if we do not pay them too much attention.—George Macdonald.

Rising and Retiring.

The Harvard Crimson says it is absurd to ring the college bell at 7 in the morning, because "many students find no occasion to rise so early." Yes; but how are the others to know when to go to bed?

Foretells Dry Weather.

A red sunset foretells dry weather, because it indicates that the air toward the west, from which rains may generally be expected, contains little moisture.

What Are You Worth?

What are you worth today? Not in money, but in brains, heart, purpose, character?—George H. Hepworth.

River Drops From Light.

The Austrian River Polk drops into a big hole and disappears entirely into the interior of the earth.

Probably.

"What do you think is going to be the fruit of this school controversy?" "A lemon for somebody."

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

Information of Importance to Everyone

A great deal of pain and suffering might be avoided if we had some knowledge of physiology and the care of the body, particularly those parts that do the most work and should always be kept strong and healthy.

In an interview with a prominent physician he states that people should pay more attention to their kidneys as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

During the winter months especially, when we live an indoor life, the kidneys should receive some assistance when needed, as we take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than Nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, inability to hold urine, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, may be weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An herbal medicine containing no minerals or opiates has the most healing influence. An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail, absolutely free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention this paper.

SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD

Everything in the Building Line.

Phone Mission 253
Mission 254

2401 San Jose Avenue

"There are Lumbermen in this country who will tell you that they can serve you as well as the Spring Valley Lumber Yard. This is nerve. Everybody who is posted and wants the very best, deals with the Spring Valley Lumber Yard. That is common sense."

NOTICE OF ELECTION

To be held in the proposed municipal corporation, DALY CITY, for the purpose of determining whether the same shall be incorporated

And for the Election of Officers.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of said State, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations," approved March 13th, 1882, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and supplemental thereto, and pursuant to the resolution of said Board regularly adopted in the matter of the proposed incorporation of said municipal corporation on the 6th day of February, 1911, that a special election will be held within the limits and legal boundaries of the proposed municipal corporation, Daly City, as the same are hereinafter described, on **Saturday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1911**, for the purpose of determining whether such proposed territory, and Daly City, shall become incorporated, and for the purpose of electing municipal officers prescribed by law for municipal corporations of the sixth class, to which class such proposed corporation will belong, and notice is further given that the territory proposed to be incorporated as Daly City is all that certain portion of the County of San Mateo, State of California, situate, included and described within the limits and legal boundaries following, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the point where the Easterly line of the Rancho Laguna de la Merced intersects the dividing line between the County of San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco, and running thence Easterly along said dividing line to the intersection thereof by the Easterly boundary of the tract known as the "WEST END HOMESTEAD," thence Southwesterly along the Easterly boundary line of said WEST END HOMESTEAD TRACT to the Southeast corner, and angle, of the tract, and thence in a direct line to the Northerly end of the Southeasterly boundary line of the tract known as "CONCORDIA LAND COMPANY'S PROPERTY" (which boundary line crosses, and passes, Frankfort and Henry Streets in said tract in a North-easterly and Southwesterly direction); thence Southwesterly along the Southeasterly boundary of said tract to the Southerly end of said boundary (at the point where said boundary of the tract following same Southwesterly first changes to a course more closely approaching West than South); thence in a direct line Southwesterly to the point of intersection of the southerly line of Thiers street, extended easterly in its own direction, with the northeasterly boundary line of the land known as the Abbey Homestead Tract; thence westerly along said southerly line of Thiers street and the extension thereof in its own course westerly to the easterly line of the Main County Road; thence northerly along said line of said Main County Road to the point at which it would intersect the southerly line of Orange avenue extended in its own direction easterly; thence westerly along said line of said Orange avenue to a point due south of the first above mentioned point of commencement; thence due north to the point of beginning. ALL tracts, courses, distances and streets according to the present Official Map of San Mateo County prepared by J. V. NEUMAN, C. E., and County Surveyor of said County wherever and in so far as shown thereon.

And notice is further given, FIRST, That the name of such municipal corporation shall be and is the following,

Nine Record Reasons---Why?

Record advertisers are helping to build up your home town and deserve your support.

No other publication will give you your local or neighborhood news as well as The Record.

The Record is newsy, clean and readable and you will not be ashamed to have it in your home.

The Record is a home product. It is boosting for home enterprises and should be loyally supported by home people.

You should not only read The Record yourself, but send it to your friends. It will be like a letter from home to them.

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People of intelligence are those who keep abreast of the times and take good reading matter. You owe it to yourself, to your family and your community to be an intelligent, progressive and wide-awake. The Record will help keep you abreast of the times.

Benefits come to every person in this vicinity because of the persistent efforts of The Record to boost all laudable movements. The most to the paper's friends, of course, but its beneficial influences extend to include others in spite of themselves.

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A. VOGLER, Prop'r

WEEK'S DOINGS OF THE WORLD BRIEFLY TOLD

News From All Points of the Compass by Wire and by Wireless.

Important Events From Oyster Bay to Mombasa Presented in Pithy Paragraphs.

Cincinnati.—George B. Cox, political leader of Cincinnati, has been indicted on a charge of perjury.

Washington.—Louisiana Congressmen insist that the Government appropriate for a building and exhibit at the San Francisco fair.

New York.—Dr. Hollis McKim, whose former wife, it is reported, may marry Alfred Gwinne Vanderbilt, will get the interest on \$150,000 as salvage for his wounded affections.

Berlin.—The German holders of the Wright Brothers' aeroplane patents have invited competitive exhibitions with the idea of demonstrating the superior stability of the American machines in stormy weather.

Berlin.—The official census concluded in December last shows the population of Germany to be 64,896,881. The figures in 1905 were 60,641,278. The population of Prussia, the chief State of the German Empire, is 40,157,573.

Barry, Tex.—Blowing out one side of the building and wrecking the safe, robbers stole between four and five thousand dollars from the First State Bank here. The robbers escaped with a stolen rig, which was found later abandoned at Corsicana.

El Paso, Tex.—Mrs. Agnes Orner is in jail charged with poisoning her daughter. She was arrested when she returned from the child's funeral. Arsenic was found in the girl's stomach. According to the police another child and a trained nurse died in the Orner home under similar circumstances.

London.—Dr. Arthur Keith, lecturing before the Royal College of Surgeons, expressed the opinion that humans existed at least 170,000 years ago. He discussed the probable age of a skeleton found recently in Northfleet and deduced its antiquity from calculable geological changes in the Thames Valley.

Globe, Ariz.—Plenne Stokes, the 20-year-old Texas boy convicted of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Wood, was sentenced to be hanged at the Florence prison April 26th. Within two hours he was taken by automobile to Florence heavily guarded to prevent a possible attempt at rescue. A new trial for the boy was denied.

Cleveland.—Louis Weyand, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, ordered out 800 boiler-makers on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern division of the New York Central railroad, between Buffalo and Chicago. The demand of the men for the abolishment of piece work was the cause.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—"For maliciously striking a Government mule in the eye" with his fist, Charles Brown, a private, has been court-martialed, dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months. Brown, a member of Battery A, Second Field Artillery, struck the mule when it balked.

Washington.—A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the West Point Military Academy two Chinese to be designated by that Government was passed by the House. Chairman Hull of the Military Committee said that the refusal of the House to act favorably on the bill would constitute a statement of hostility to China.

Omaha, Neb.—The Rev. J. E. Hummon, pastor of one of the leading churches of Omaha, has joined the back-to-the-farm movement, and will lead a company of Iowa and Nebraska people into northern California. His brother, S. P. Hummon, a graduate of a California agricultural college, will assist with a view to giving instructions in the science of agriculture to those who are not already experienced, thus insuring the success of the enterprise.

Washington.—"Porkers" is a term which may rightfully be applied to the people of the United States, if the figures just made public by the Census Bureau for the year 1909 may be taken as a basis. The figures show that during that year 4,48,000 more hogs were killed in this country for food purposes than all other animals combined, including beefs, calves, sheep and lambs, goats, kids, etc. During the year 1909, 36,44,000 hogs were killed for food purposes, and 31,960,000 of all other animals.

COAST HAPS AND MISHAPS OF THE WEEK

Recent Occurrences Along the Pacific Slope Related in Brief Items.

Paragraphs Selected With a View to Giving Busy Readers the News in a Nutshell.

San Diego.—A report from Mazatlan is to the effect that the steamer Benito Juarez, of the Compania Maritima del Pacifico is afire there. It is said that no lives were lost.

San Francisco.—Harry L. Vining pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Dunne and was sentenced to five years in San Quentin. Last September Vining forged a check for \$35 on the First National Bank.

Los Angeles.—Benjamin Young, a banker of Astoria, Or., dropped dead in the lobby of the Lankershim Hotel here as a result of heart trouble. Young was largely interested in the salmon-packing industry in his State.

Vallejo.—In the face of a bitter fight by the liquor interests the proposed new charter providing for government by three commissioners, and also providing for the initiative and referendum, was ratified by a vote of 1280 to 808.

San Diego.—Mrs. T. J. Matlock of National City, south of San Diego, died as a result of inhaling illuminating gas. Both she and her husband were found in their home by neighbors unconscious from gas. Matlock, who was about 70 years old, died soon afterward.

Point Richmond.—Fervently declaring her love for Herbert Repsold, the "perfumed burglar," who must serve 15 years in prison, Marguerite Raab, a pretty 16-year old girl, has promised to marry him when he obtains his freedom. In his cell Repsold received letters from the girl in which she expressed her love.

San Francisco.—The police are active against the gamblers and have been making raids. Chinese fan-tan games, as well as white men's poker, are under the ban. More than \$200 daily is forfeited in the police courts by the Chinese gamblers. Charles Jones of Elmhurst and five others were arrested for playing percentage poker.

San Jose.—Officials of the local poultry association have determined upon the organization of a Pacific Coast Poultry Association, one object of which will be the finest exhibition of fancy fowls at the Panama-Pacific Exposition that has ever been seen in the United States. Prominent poultry men will meet in this city March 2d to get the project under way.

San Jose.—The Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara county is memorialized to levy taxes for the next five years to defray the expenses of a \$100,000 appropriation for San Jose and Santa Clara county at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, 1915, following a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Fresno.—Sheriff McSwan sent a letter to Mayor Rowell and the remainder of the city authorities announcing that he will receive no more prisoners from the city, owing to the crowded condition of the jail. This state of affairs was brought about by the hordes of Industrial Workers of the World now behind the bars. This leaves the city without a place to lodge its prisoners.

Sacramento.—Leaving the message "Please wire my mother," A. J. Williams, a fairly well dressed young man about 25 years old, killed himself instantly by firing a shot into his mouth while in the basement of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. He gave his mother's name and address as "Mrs. G. F. Williams, 4154 A North Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo." He had but \$2.25 in his pocket.

Red Bluff.—In a saloon brawl at the power station of Inskip, near Mantion, George Caldwell, bar-keeper in Joe Long's saloon, shot Ed Hughes three times and an Italian laborer once. Hughes was hit in the armpit and the thigh. All the wounds are in the flesh and no bones are shattered. The Italian, drunk at the time, did not discover that he had been shot in the heel until three hours afterward.

San Jose.—John Canty, a Tacoma tinsmith, plunged five stories to his death and Michael J. Foley suffered a broken arm and internal injuries when a scaffolding on the Montgomery hotel gave way. Richard Keaton, saved himself by a flying leap. He grasped an iron rod that projected from the wall and swayed at a dizzy height for 10 minutes in full view of an excited street crowd before he was rescued.

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THOMAS CALLAN, Noble Arch.

WM. SPELLMAN, Secretary.

Visiting brothers welcome.

THE CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC.

Colma—Mass, 9:30 a. m. Ocean View—7:30, and 11:00. South San Francisco—8:30.

Vista Grande M. E. Church—Rev. David Ralston, Pastor; Rev. J. E. Prescott, Asst.—Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Prayer Meeting, Thursdays; Junior League, Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Meeth, Supt.; Epworth League, Sundays, 6:30 p. m.; Miss Ada Turner, Pres.; Ladies Aid, alternate Tuesdays, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Redding, Pres.

Grace Presbyterian Church—Rev. Olney Kinkaid Walker, pastor (Res., 211 Crocker Bldg.). Preaching 8 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m.

HIGH CLASS

Job Printing

AT THIS OFFICE

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Postoffice open daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order window opened from 7 A. M. to 5:45 P. M. Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.

Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time. Out-going mail leaves as follows:

7:08 A. M.
1:10 P. M.
6:49 P. M.

Mails arriving at this office are as follows:

6:05 A. M.
11:36 A. M.
5:55 P. M.

G. W. TAYLOR

Postmaster.

VISTA GRANDE POSTOFFICE

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays and holidays 8 A. M. to 12 M. Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. E. C. JOHNSON, Postmaster.

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